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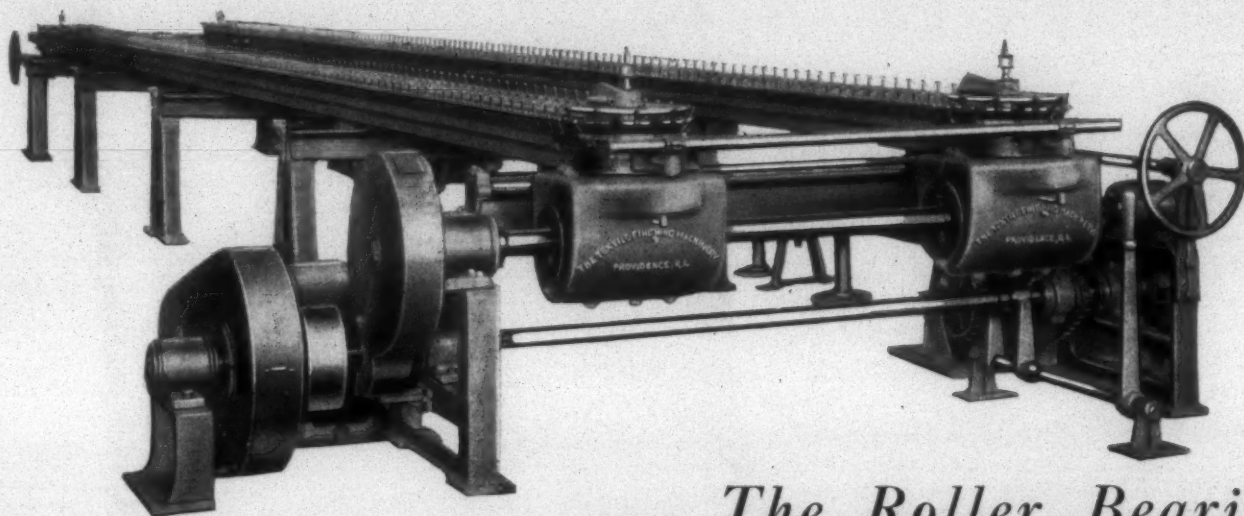
# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1928

NUMBER 12

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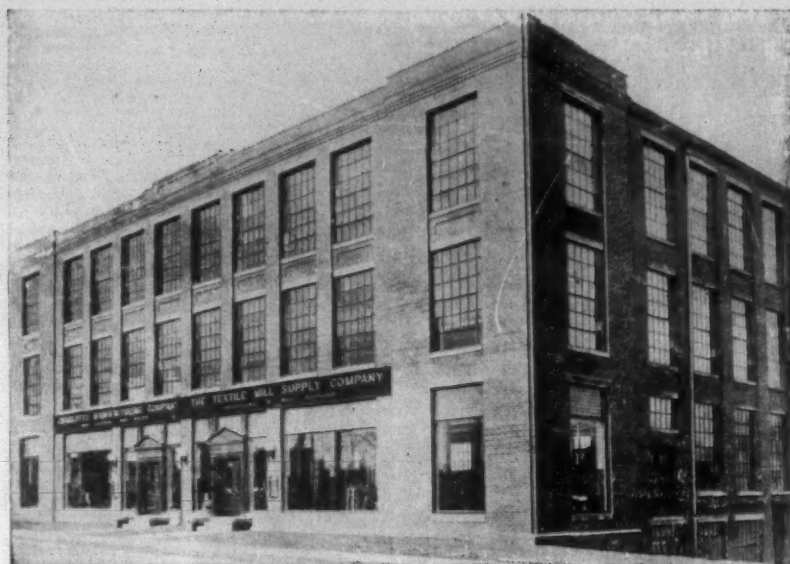
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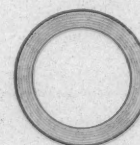
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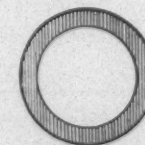
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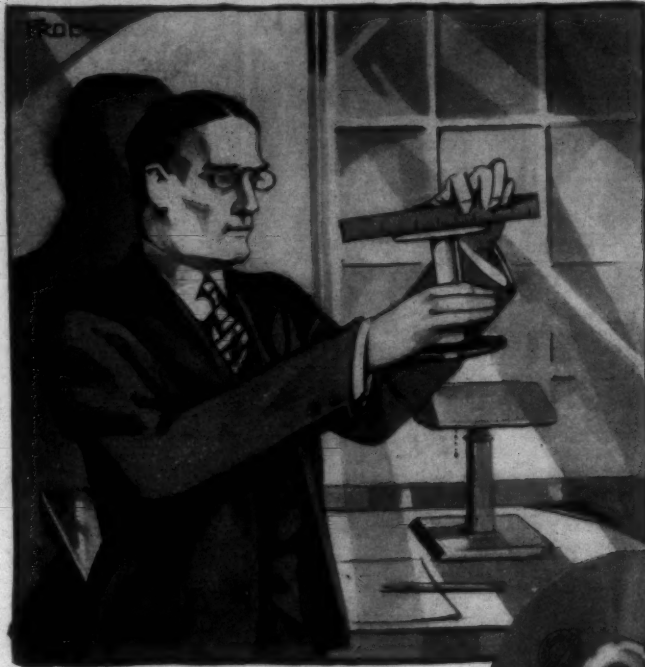
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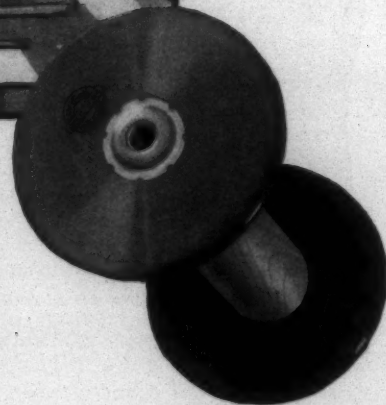
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1928

NUMBER 12

## *Public Responsibilities Of Business*

By William Butterworth, President Chamber of Commerce of the United States

**B**USINESS is the custodian of national prosperity. Problems and practices which affect business welfare thus intimately affects the welfare of the nation and its people. This vests the processes of business with a public interest and entails a distinct public responsibility. This responsibility increases as business horizons widen and as its processes become more intricate and complex and more and more intimately intertwined with the daily life of our people.

I wonder if our business vocabulary isn't in need of revision. We yet speak of "private" business, but progress is making that word almost a misnomer—except as a distinction between the processes of commerce and industry and those of government which we describe as public business.

There was a day when the institutions of business were indeed private. That was a day when the ownership and management of business enterprises were vested in one man, or at most, in a small group of partners. But, today, literally millions of our people are shareholders in our great agencies of finance, transportation, communication, production and distribution. And the end is not yet of this wide spread public ownership of business.

With this emergence of business from the privacy of yesterday has come the conception of business as the servant of its public. It is most significant and noteworthy that with this conception business has taken on a new dignity—the dignity of higher standards of practice and conduct. To be sure, perfection has not been attained, but let him who doubts that marked progress has been made, recall these unfortunate maxims more or less in vogue in an earlier day:—"let the buyer beware" and "let the public be damned." Their error has long since been discovered, and the business man who still holds to these mistaken principles is the exception and not the rule.

Yet even in those days before business had really awakened to realization of its proper relation and responsibility to the community at large, its contributions to progress were recognized. It came to be understood, vaguely perhaps, that the

world really became civilized as its business methods and technique improved, and as men learned to run things on plain business principles.

Years ago a profound observer of the human drama, Ralph Emerson, declared; "after all, the greatest meliorator of the world is selfish, huckstering trade." Here was a recognition of the value—even though in a back-handed fashion—of the contribution of business to public welfare. Business had the grace to resent the adjectives "selfish and huckstering," and the foresight to see that upon its own conduct depended the justice of such epithets. But business was inarticulate. It had no spokesmen; no interpreters. Writing folk dwelt upon the exploits of the man on horseback, of the captains and the kings, of the adventurers, and of the statesman in the forum.

History paid due tribute to the courage of the Genoese navigator who sailed an uncharted sea to discover a new world, but was strangely silent upon the fact that it was in the search for a solution of a fifteenth century business problem—a problem of transportation—that America was discovered quite by accident. And romance somehow failed to record that it was to earn his luncheon at his spear's point that the knight in armor fared forth.

Awakening at length, to the value of its public service and to the dignity of its place in the scheme of things, business began to assert that to serve a people's creature needs is quite as worth writing about as killing them in battle; that it is quite as romantic to furnish a people with the utensils of useful employment as to squander its heritage in warfare; that it is quite as noteworthy an achievement to house a people in comfort in city and town and upon the farm as to lay waste a country with fire and sword.

Out of this realization came the requirement for a literature of business—a literature to interpret business to itself and to its public; to guide it into useful ways, to assert its dignity and to aid it in the fullest discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

Out of this need came the business press.

Yet another phase of the acceptance by business of its status as a servant of its public is its increasing practice of teamwork. Once business became convinced that it did not exist selfishly unto itself alone, it began to understand that it needed the broader vision of organization and the courage of collective action to enable it to measure up to its requirements and responsibilities. Our Chambers of Commerce, local and state, and our National Chamber; our trade associations, State and National, are the logical expression of this conviction.

This teamwork is conceived primarily as a means to enable business more fully to measure up to its responsibility to its public. This is revealed in the definition of business endorsed and adopted by the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This membership, as you well know, is widely representative of both the geography and the wide spread occupational phases of American business.

"The foundation of business," says your National Chamber, voicing the conviction of its membership, "is confidence, which springs from integrity, fair dealing, efficient service and mutual benefit."

"The function of business is to provide for the material needs of mankind and to increase the wealth of the world and the value and happiness of life. To perform its function it must offer a sufficient opportunity for gain to compensate individuals who assume its risks, but the motives which lead individuals to engage in business are not to be confused with the function of business itself. When business enterprises are successfully carried on with constant and efficient endeavor to reduce the cost of production and distribution, to improve the quality of its product and to give fair treatment to customers, capital, management and labor it renders public service of the highest value."

Gentlemen, I am proud to be identified with an organization of business men which thus interprets

the function of business. That conception goes a long way, in my way of thinking, toward quashing Dr. Emerson's indictment of business as "selfish and huckstering." Moreover, here is a frank and candid statement of the paramount public responsibility of business—that it so conduct itself, that it so regulate its own practices and customs that it may win public confidence by deserving it. Anything which fosters confidence is worthy; anything which tends to breach such confidence must not be tolerated.

Business fails in its greatest public responsibility if it fails itself to outlaw the trickster and his trickery; not waiting for the public, in its outraged confidence, to "call the cops."

Enlightened business, eager to fulfill its destiny in the world, asks freedom of initiative. Properly so. But even paramount to individual right is himself and his enterprises and indeed more or less upon the entire business community, outbursts of public wrath in terms of legislative and governmental regulation that may hamper and hamstring a legitimate liberty of business initiative. Lawless, destructive initiative must be curbed. It must be curbed in the public interest and it must be curbed in the interest of lawful business. Organized business must and is lending a willing hand to this curbing through its own efforts at self restraint and self regulation. This aspiration is most worthy and it is to the credit of the business press that it is bringing its influence more and more into aid of such efforts.

Moreover, in the solution of many of our business problems involving the public responsibilities of business, the sympathetic attitude of government is necessary. This does not mean that business is—or should become—a petitioner for paternalistic legislation. But it is right and proper that business seek support for legislative policies that open the way for the collective wisdom of business to work out its own welfare, mindful that its largest good is always the public good. As the exponent of such aspirations the business press has before it an opportunity for most distinguished and most effective service.

Thus the success of business in measuring up to its public responsibility.

(Continued on Page 30)

\*Address before Associated Business Papers, New York, November 16, 1928.



# The Mill Laboratory \*

By T. R. Johnson, Chemist, Southern Franklin Process Company

MANY of the members in attendance here tonight have observed the textile industry from its very infancy; the younger members have seen the established plants expand to a remarkable degree, until today it is recognized that our Southern States are the predominating influence on this industry, which, according to the census of 1925, used five and one-half billions of dollars in raw materials, paid out two billions in wages and produced finished materials worth ten billions of dollars. The reasons for the growth of our textile industry may be passed over with only the statement that research was a big factor in its growth. But we can't ignore the fact that those plants utilizing information gained from research will be the ones to continue their growth and dividend-earning capacity. The depression of the present year, or even the present day, should convince every mill owner of the necessity of incorporating within his plants the latest and newest proven processes of textile manufacture.

To evolve new processes and improve the present methods a vast amount of research is needed. This research is absolutely necessary to the further expansion of the industry, and especially if the American manufacturers are to gain new export outlets, as our foreign competitors are years ahead in their research progress. The English manufacturers have established institutes for research for each branch of the textile industry in Great Britain, the cost of operation being assumed by both the Government and the operators. We have only recently seen the formation of the Cotton-Textile Institute, an organization controlled and supported by the textile industry. The carpet manufacturers have a similar institute, but I believe these the only two broadly co-operative research organizations for the industry at present. Our own organization is trying to formulate a plan for a research bureau; and also they are trying to evolve a scheme for raising money for its support, and this will be the most difficult work of the organization for years to come. It may require a bit of research of its own. Yet research is bound to come, for the life of the industry is dependent on it.

But it is possible for every plant to have a research bureau of its own; and by this statement I mean that each plant may have a mill laboratory, though in my opinion they must be divided into two types of laboratories. One may be a real and complete research laboratory; but it must be isolated from the plant, as no research engineer or chemist can do justice to his work if bothered by routine and the regular channels of plant production. Research as an absolute term may be defined as studies of the subatomic state and the origin of all movement and change of matter of electrical condition. It should not be hard to

realize that any person who attempts to lasso atoms, strangle molecules, attract electrons by sex appeal or make other delicate physical and chemical actions serve to industry should have nothing else to bother him. After research has established facts they are then called "science," and the application of this knowledge is where the mill laboratory should function if given the proper support and with the necessary personnel. Here new ideas may be tried out, the basic truth and facts of processes determined, and discoveries should be made that would benefit both the practical and scientific knowledge of the industry. This would entail a staff that perhaps many plants could not bear, so perhaps this should be supported by the industry as a whole, as advocated in the opening of this paper. The industry should and must establish co-operative research bureaus.

## The Laboratory and Its Duties

And now we have the mill laboratory that every plant, regardless of size, should have. The duty of a mill laboratory should be:

1. To check and analyze all raw materials coming into the plant.
2. To check and analyze new products submitted by manufacturers and determine if these products are better values or have advantages over these being used.
3. To check materials that are going to be processed.
4. To check, where possible, the processes in operation.
5. To match new shades and change old ones where an advantage arises.
6. To check the finished materials.
7. To keep in touch with research of others through the medium of technical magazines, bulletins and books.
8. To test and analyze the goods of competitors.

The textile industry in 1925 spent \$133,700,000 for chemicals. That much money should not be spent for anything without careful checking to determine quality and money value, and as each of you spent part of it you should be positive you secured your money's worth. Many materials, such as dyes, cost several dollars per pound, and a slight variation in strength, if on the weak side, when caught may pay your chemist's salary for several weeks; or if on the heavy side—if such a thing ever happens—formulae may be corrected and a nice savings is registered. So I am sure that if every batch of material coming into the plant is checked against established standards a saving will be made. Another and just as important phase of this work is to check for quality against established standards of fastness from barrel to barrel. Many of the vat dyestuffs vary in their fastness, and complaints from purchasers of finished goods may be avoided if the trouble is found and the dyes rejected before getting into process.

The dyestuff and chemical manufacturers are spending more on research than the balance of the textile industry combined. Though this may be spent for their own gain, we as the users of their products should show our appreciation for their effort to improve their products by giving them a trial. And many times it will be found advantageous to use the new products as better money values, faster types, greater ease of application and other processing improvements are found.

The testing of materials to be processed may save money for the plant. If rayon is to be processed, determine its winding qualities beforehand, find out the type of manufacture, and check its leveling properties; when mercerized yarns or fabrics are to be dyed, check them for even mercerization. When materials are to be bleached, check for tensile strength; determine, if colored goods, whether the dyeing is fast enough for your process; and if gray goods, test for sizing composition and find if the size used is easily removable or must have special attention.

## Checking Processes for Efficiency

In many types of processing it is possible to check the process at various stages and determine the efficiency at each stage. Here Professor Mullins may tell you of how pH control will help. If it is dyeing, see that the bath is in proper condition all the time; if bleaching, the kier liquor can be tested to insure the proper alkalinity and the chemist tested for its available chlorine content. Mercerizers may find an advantage in checking their caustic and sour baths to insure their uniformity.

With the rapid changes made by the stylists of today there is a continual procession of new shades coming into the finishing processing plants. Here the mill laboratory, when given all the information as to fastness requirements and use to which the fabric will be put, can quickly, correctly and economically duplicate the sample submitted and in the majority of cases from dyestuffs in the drug room. Consequently, no time is lost in getting the order processed and returned to the customer. It is also possible to use the dyestuffs of any number of manufacturers on a given shade when found advantageous to do so.

A few of the larger department stores are today buying their materials on fastness specifications. Shipments received by them are tested and when not up to their standard are, of course, refused. Presuming that the processor is conscientiously delivering materials that are correct, it is easily possible that inferior goods may get by. As they are going to be tested, why not test them in your own laboratory and know they are right? In many cases the detection of one inferior shipment would alone justify all the expense of maintaining the labora-

tory and its personnel. And with the indication being that many buyers are going to test their goods, it may soon be a necessity.

It is impossible for any one man or small group of men to control a monopoly of all the ideas and knowledge on even one subject. Consequently, the technical publications, bulletins from research laboratories and from the colleges and the government bureaus should be closely watched for new ideas. Work and data on another subject may give an idea for its application in the mill that may be progressive and save money for the plant. The newest technical books should be read in order to keep the laboratory and plant in line with the progressive thought and practices of today. Naturally the mill should secure the magazines and books and add them to equipment cost.

When possible, samples of competitors' work should be secured and analyzed. Determine if their quality is better, if their dyeings are faster and more level. Then bring your own work up so that you, and not the competitor, will have the advantage.

To accomplish these results, the equipment of the laboratory must be complete and of most modern modern type. A really modern laboratory should be the plant in miniature, making it possible to run tests and experiments on new ideas that, if successful, may be carried into the plant on a large scale. Here is one way of saving quite a few lots of material, as it is risky to process a big lot without having any idea as to the outcome of the work. However, if a complete research department is established the complete reproduction of the plant operation could be placed there.

Equipment for testing dyestuff and matching shades should be in the laboratory, and here the question of preference as to types of apparatus can be left to the individual. The chemicals that are to be tested will require a well-equipped quantitative department. And it is here that the positive characteristics of all chemicals used may be determined and many troubles of later processing nipped in the bud. This department alone will pay for the upkeep of the laboratory if conscientious work is done.

## Personnel Is Important

And still the story has another chapter. Who is going to operate this laboratory? The personnel is one of the most important phases of the whole subject. The purchasing of all the equipment on the market will be of no avail if there is no one to direct its application, and no mill should practise the false economy of employing the cheapest man they may be able to secure. There is real work to be done, and it must be under the supervision of a technically trained director. Professor Olney has given a very clear definition of the technical distinctions by saying that a textile chemist is one who is fundamentally a thorough chemist but in addition has special-

(Continued on Page 29)

\*Address before recent meeting of Piedmont Section American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.



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## Essential Factors in Compensation Insurance

By W. M. McLaurine, Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association

THERE are some details in compensation insurance that the public, as a whole, would like to know, particularly those people who are considering the advantages to be derived from such a measure, as well as others, who are working under the operations of the law, and who would like to know how a detail of their law compares with the corresponding detail in some other State.

With this in mind the following information based upon an analysis of Report No. 423 of the United States Department of Labor is given, using laws of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Virginia as the types.

### Employments Covered

In Alabama compensation insurance is elective for private business organizations to all employments, except those having less than sixteen employees, farm labor, domestic service, casual employments not in usual course of employer's business. It is voluntary as to employments having less than sixteen employees.

Its application to public business is elective as to employees of State and voluntary as to employees of county, city, town, village or school district.

In Georgia compensation insurance is elective for private business enterprises as to all employments having ten or more employees, except those not in the usual business of the employer, farm labor, domestic service, common carriers using steam power, and institutions operated as public charities. It is voluntary as to excepted employments.

In its application to public business it is compulsory as to municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the State.

In Louisiana compensation insurance is elective as to hazardous employments enumerated in the Bill, or as agreed upon, or determined by the court, except employments not conducted for the purpose of the employer's business. It is voluntary as to other employments.

In its application to public business it is compulsory as to all employees except officials.

In Tennessee compensation insurance is elective as to all employments except those employing less than five employees, farm labor, domestic service and casual employees. It is voluntary as to employments having less than five employees. It is also voluntary as to State and its subdivisions in application to public businesses.

In Texas compensation insurance is elective as to all employments except those having less than three employees, farm and ranch labor, domestic service, railways used as common carriers and employees not in usual course of employer's business.

There are no provisions in the law as to its application to public businesses.

In Virginia compensation insurance is elective as to all employments, except those employing less than eleven employees, farm labor, domestic service, steam railroads, casual employees. It is voluntary as to excepted employments. It is compulsory as to extra-hazardous employments enumerated in the bill. It is voluntary to employments not extra-hazardous.

In its application to public business, it is compulsory as to all employees except administrative officers and employees elected or appointed for definite terms. It is compulsory as to all employees in extra-hazardous work, in which workmen are employed for wages and salaried peace officers. It is voluntary as to employments not extra-hazardous.

### Insurance

The compensation law is in its application requires certain benefits to be paid to the injured employee, or to his heirs in case of death, and certain medical and surgical aid. How this shall be assured to the satisfaction of the State is worked out in several ways.

In Alabama employers may insure whole or part of compensation, but insurance is not required.

In Georgia electing employers must insure or provide self-insurance, the forms of policies are subject to approval by the Industrial Commission.

In Louisiana, employers under the act must insure their risks or give bond.

In Tennessee the employers electing to work under the act must insure their risks in private companies, or provide self-insurance; there is a State fund for coal mining.

In Texas employers electing to work under the act must insure in Texas Employers Insurance Association, or other private companies.

In Virginia employers electing to work under the act must insure in private companies, or provide self-insurance.

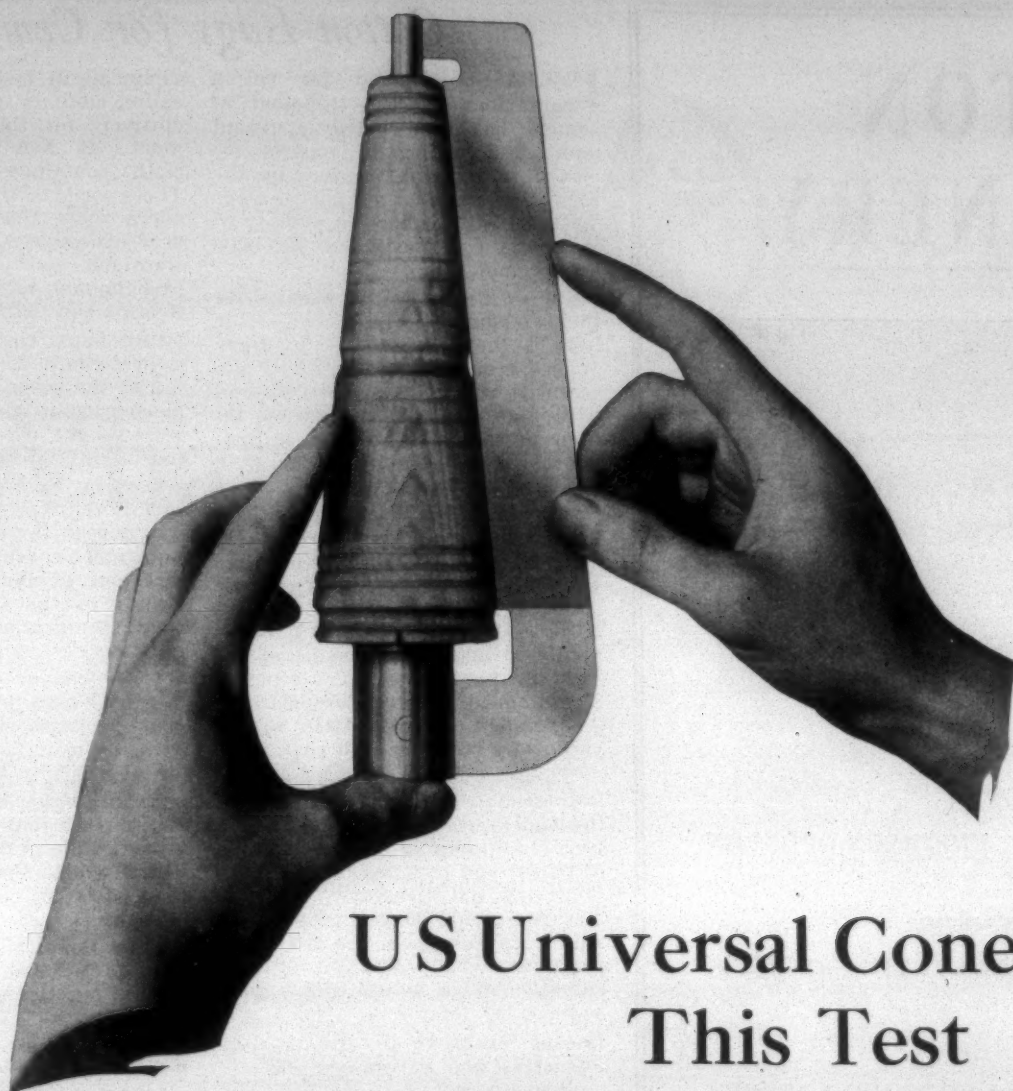
### How Election is Made

In practically all of these States, unless the employer gives written notice either in a conspicuous place posted in his establishment, or filed with the Compensation Bureau; or with the Commissioner of Labor, or the State's designated executive officer; he is presumed to be working under the act in the absence of a written notice to the employer, the Compensation Bureau; the Commissioner of Labor, or the State's designated authority.

There are slight deviations in this particular requirement, but practically all of them convey the same meaning.

(Continued on Page 42)





## US Universal Cones Meet This Test

### U S PRODUCTS

*include all kinds of Cones, Rolls, Tubes, Payne Winder or Bottle Bobbins, Warper Shell Rolls, Balling Spools, Swifts, and Swift Arms; in fact, everything in wood for winders and Ball Warpers, in addition to every kind of Bobbin, Shuttle, and Spool.*

U S Magazine Creel Cones for the Universal High-Speed Winding System were developed especially for the Universal Winding Company. These cones are uniform in length and diameter, the taper is exact, and a special U S finish is applied just right to pick up an end. At the same time, the finest cotton yarns and rayon can be run on and off without damage.

Wood tubes or cones out of round or of various lengths, are a nuisance. Look yours over and decide now to let U S make your next lot.

P. S. We keep standard Foster tubes 6-7/8" x 1-1/16" in stock.



## U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

*Main Office:*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Branch Offices:*

HIGH POINT, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

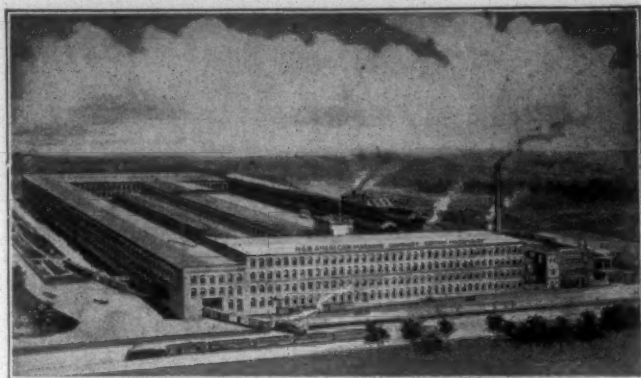
ATLANTA, GA.

**BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES**

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service



# COTTON MACHINERY



**EXHAUST OPENERS**

**HOPPER BALE OPENERS**

**CRIGHTON OPENERS**

**ROVING WASTE OPENERS**

**BUCKLEY OPENERS**

**COTTON CONVEYING SYSTEMS**

**FEEDERS**

**SELF FEEDING OPENERS**

**INTERMEDIATE and FINISHER LAPPERS**

**REVOLVING FLAT CARDS**

**DRAWING FRAMES**

(Mechanical or Electric Stop Motion)

**SLUBBING INTERMEDIATE**

**and ROVING FRAMES**

**SPINNING FRAMES and TWISTERS**

(Band or Tape Driven)

**SPINDLES—FLYERS**

**RINGS—FLUTED ROLLS**

*Write for descriptive Bulletins*

## H & B

### American Machine Co.

**Pawtucket, R. I.**

**Southern Office**

**814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.**

**Atlanta, Ga.**

## Cotton Bags for Cement

**I**NCREASED demand for cotton containers for the shipment of cement has been noted in recent months, according to reports received from manufacturers by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., in a study of this use of cotton which has just been completed.

One of the principal reasons for this pronounced trend toward cotton bags is the economy to the users. Where economy and durability are essential cotton bags have distinct advantages that are responsible for their present extensive use, according to Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section.

"For a number of years cloth bags have been used as containers for cement in far greater proportion than any other material," Mr. Morse states. "It is estimated that about 250,000,000 cloth sacks are used annually in making shipments of cement in this manner. For replacements approximately 60,000,000 bags—equivalent to 60,000,000 square yards—are required each year.

"The Portland Cement Association last estimated that more than half the cement used in this country each year is required in the construction of public and commercial buildings, in paving and highways. The former represents 26 per cent of the annual consumption, the latter 27.5 per cent. Other channels of consumption were estimated (in percentage) as follows:

Houses (exclusive of rural)	8.5
Sidewalks and driveways (exclusive of rural)	5.5
Small town and farm uses	18.
Sewerage, drainage, irrigation, culverts, etc.	4.5
Railways	5.5
Bridges, rivers, harbors, dams, reservoirs, etc.	3.
Miscellaneous	1.5

"On the basis of these ratios, it is apparent that the general building contractor, who is concerned with construction of public and commercial buildings and uses, takes more than one-third the annual consumption of cement. Other contractors specializing in paving, highway, sewerage, irrigation, etc., account for almost another third.

"To manufacturers of cotton bags and bagging it is significant that these two classes of consumers are strongly in favor of cloth sacks for the cement required in their operations.

"In a recent study it was found that of 367 contractors, from representative sections of the country, 220 stated their preference for cloth bags; 75 used both cloth and paper.

"The principal advantage cited by contractors and others in favor of cloth bags is that they are cheaper. Those engaged continually in construction work on a large scale are accustomed to give the utmost consideration to costs and for this reason understand the economy in the use of cotton sacks. They also prefer cloth sacks because there is less breakage—consequently less loss of cement—and such bags can stand rough handling.

"Inquiry among state highway de-

partments in 15 States reveals that cotton cloth is specified almost exclusively for the shipment of cement. In New York and Illinois cloth containers are compulsory. These reports from highway engineers show that cotton bags are used extensively in Michigan, Texas, Maryland and Ohio; their use is predominant in Iowa, New Jersey, Georgia and California.

"Municipal engineers also express a preference for cloth containers. Six of the seven representative engineers in this class, whose opinions were sought, reported the exclusive use of cotton bags.

"Several city engineers actually specify the type of containers. This was true in the case of the Catskill Aqueduct constructed under the direction of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. That specification read in part as follows:

"The cement shall be delivered in canvas bags or other strong, well made packages, each plainly marked with the manufacturers' brand."

"Thaddeus Merriman, chief engineer in charge of the Catskill project, reports that 7,882,000 barrels of cement were required for this project. To make these shipments more than 30,000,000 cloth bags were required.

"War Department engineers likewise advise that it has been their general practice to purchase cement in cloth sacks. The acting chief of engineers of the Army stated in reply to questions on this subject:

"As a result of the experience of recent years, on the larger works of the engineering department, such as the lock and dam construction on the Ohio River and the Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, the opinion has become more or less established that for our requirements delivery of cement in cloth containers rather than in bulk is preferable and more economical. Contractors working for the department as a rule prefer to have their cement shipped in cloth."

"It is apparent that railway executives and engineers favor cloth bags for cement by reason of their economy.

"A summary of the advantages of cloth containers, as reported by all representative groups interested in the handling, shipment and use of cement shows that cotton bags are preferred for the following reasons:

"They are easier to handle; cheaper on large orders; show less loss from breakage; no tearing and spilling; no refuse to burn; cost less; stand rougher handling and may be transported more easily in local shipments."

### Industrial Building Ahead of Schedule

Roanoke, Va.—Construction work on the huge plant of the Industrial Rayon Corp., at Covington, Va., is progressing rapidly and the work so far is ahead of schedule, it was announced here by F. C. Niederhauser, vice-president of the corporation.





# What Should You Pay for Lubrication?

*It all Depends—*

- 1—How much protection to machine and equipment do you want?  
(All you can buy.)
- 2—How high are you willing to let expenses for repairs run? In other words, how often are you willing to bear the cost of idle machinery due to repairs and replacements brought about by ineffective lubrication? (Never, if you can help it!)
- 3—What degree of efficiency do you expect from your equipment?  
(The maximum, certainly.)

These are matters that have a direct bearing on the cost for lubrication.

We know lubricants and we know the problems that may be encountered in their application.

We know that varying degrees of efficiency may be expected from each kind and type of lubricant.

And we agree, that YOU, the buyer, must consider price in figuring costs. But we ask you, for your own good: Never consider price first but always last. Because only in the end—after the lubricant has had a chance to do its work—can you tell what lubrication costs.

That is the only way to judge—by results of lubrication.

Judged by results, TEXACO lubricants are the cheapest lubricants you can buy.

They will save power by their ability to reduce friction.

They will protect your equipment against wear, thus saving on the cost for repairs and replacements.

Because of the results obtainable—what they save—not what they cost—TEXACO LUBRICANTS are being used in more and more power plants, shops, mines and mills throughout the country, on every conceivable kind of equipment.

It will put you under no obligation whatever to have a well equipped TEXACO Engineer inspect your property. He will tell from experience which TEXACO Lubricant is best to use and tell you just what, where and how you can save on lubrication.

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*There is a Texaco Lubricant for Every Purpose*

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THE TEXAS COMPANY

*Texaco Petroleum Products*

Dept. AN, 17 Battery Place, New York City

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES





## Essential Factors in Compensation Insurance

(Continued from Page 8)

If the employer does not elect to avail himself of the privileges and protection of the act, he abrogates the following Commission Law Defenses: Assumed risks, fellow service and contributory negligence, unless employee is guilty of wilful misconduct as defined. In Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia suits for damages are prohibited both by employer and employee after they have elected to work under the act. In Tennessee the employee can sue for damages if the employer fails to insure risk as required by law.

In Texas the employee can sue for damages if employer's wilful or gross negligence causes death. He can also sue for damages in addition to compensation if part insurance premium is charged against employee.

### Injuries Covered

In this group of States under discussion, compensation insurance covers personal injuries by accident arising out of and in course of employment, unless due to intoxication, wilful misconduct, intention to injure self or another, inflicted by third party for personal reasons, or wilful failure to use safety appliances, or to obey safety laws or rules.

### Waiting Time

In Alabama the waiting time is two weeks, unless disability con-

tinues for four weeks or more. In that case there is none. In Georgia and Texas the waiting time is seven days; in Louisiana and Tennessee the waiting time is one week unless disability continues for six weeks or more in which case there is none. In Virginia the waiting time is ten days, unless disability continues more than six weeks, in which case there is none.

### Compensation Benefits

In Alabama the benefits to be derived from the application of the Workmen's Compensation Law, in case of death, are between 20 and 60 per cent; in case of disability between 50 and 60 per cent. The maximum weekly compensation is \$15.00 per week and the minimum is \$5.00 per week or actual wages.

In case of death of employee having dependents, the expense of the last sickness and a maximum burial expense of \$100.00 is available, and 20 to 60 per cent of wages for not over 300 weeks. However, the maximum benefits received shall be between \$12.00 and \$15.00, and a minimum of \$5.00, or actual wages, and in no case is the total amount paid out to exceed \$5,000.00.

In case of the death of an employee without dependents the expense of the last sickness and burial shall be borne to a maximum cost of \$100.00.

In case of total permanent disability employee receives 50 to 60 per cent of his wages for 400 weeks, observing the maximum and minimum

above indicated, with the total benefits not to exceed \$5,000.00.

In the case of total temporary disability the employee receives 50 to 60 per cent of his wages during disability, in no case to exceed over 300 weeks observing the maximum and minimum as set forth by law.

In the event of partial disability the same principle applies as for temporary disability.

In Georgia in case of accidental death of an employee with dependents, dependents draw 42½ per cent of his wages; for total disability 50 per cent with a maximum of \$15.00 and a minimum of \$4.00, or full wages if less than \$4.00; for partial disability the maximum is \$12.00 weekly.

The maximum period of time which an employee may draw insurance for total disability is 350 weeks; for partial disability or death 300 weeks.

In the event of accidental death of any employee with dependents, burial expenses to the amount not over \$100.00 and 85 per cent of the total disability benefit for 300 weeks is provided. However, the weekly maximum shall not be over \$12.75, and total not over \$5,000.00.

In the event of accidental death and without dependents, burial expenses to the amount of \$100.00 are available.

In the event of permanent total disability of employee benefits are 60 per cent of wages during disability of not over 312 weeks, with a maximum of \$20.00 per week and a

minimum of \$5.00 if actual wages are less than that. The total benefits to be derived shall not exceed \$5,000.00.

In the event of partial disability of employee the benefits are 60 per cent of wages lost during disability of not, over 31 weeks, with a maximum of \$12.00 total benefits not to exceed \$5,000.00.

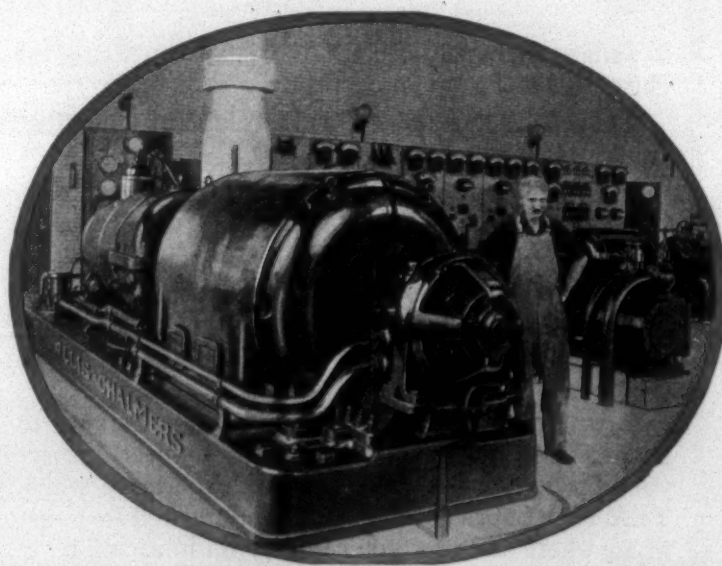
In Louisiana, in the event of accidental death of an employee having dependents, benefits are 32½ to 65 per cent of his weekly wages, with a maximum of \$20.00 week and a minimum of \$3.00 or actual wages.

The maximum period of time for which the benefits are available, are, in case of death, 300 weeks, permanent total disability 400 weeks, temporary total and partial disability 300 weeks.

In the event of accidental death of an employee having dependents, the benefits, or the expenses of burial, maximum \$100.00 and \$50.00 contingent expense; 32½ or 65 per cent of the wages for 300 weeks, with a maximum of \$20.00 and a minimum of \$3.00, or actual wages. In case there are no dependents, only the burial and contingent expenses are allowed.

In Tennessee on case of accidental death of employee with dependents, burial expenses not exceeding \$100.00 and 20 to 50 per cent of the wages for not over 400 weeks are allowable, a maximum of \$15.00 per week and a minimum of \$5.00 or actual wages are also allowable. In

(Continued on Page 26)



**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
Manufacturing Company  
Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

## Steam Turbines for Industrial Plants

Allis - Chalmers Turbo - Generator, 2300 volts, 314 Amp., 3-phase, 60-cycle, 3600 R. P. M. in a nationally known industrial plant in Detroit, is but one of the many successful industrial installations.

Allis-Chalmers Steam Turbine and Alternator units are built in sizes ranging from 200 kw. up.

### PRODUCTS

Electrical Machinery  
Steam Turbines  
Steam Engines  
Condensers  
Hydraulic Turbines  
Pumping Engines  
Centrifugal Pumps  
Gas Engines  
Oil Engines  
Mining Machinery  
Metallurgical Machinery

Crusher and Cement Machinery  
Flour Mill Machinery  
Saw Mill Machinery  
Air Compressors  
Air Brakes  
Steam and Electric Hoists  
Farm Tractors  
Power Transmission Machinery  
Perforated Metal  
Timber Preserving Machinery



## Rumors of Mergers Still Persist

REPORTS that there would be a consolidation of several large cloth mills and a second merger of a number of yarn mills, have been current in Charlotte for the past week. On account of the number of conflicting rumors regarding these mergers, it has been impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding their accuracy.

### Springs Has Merger Plans

The only definite announcement from any mill owner in regard to the proposed merger came from Col. Leroy Springs, head of the Springs group of mills. Col. Springs stated that he had heard the rumors that his mills would be consolidated with several other large groups. He declined to make any statement except in regard to his own plans:

"I am familiar with these rumors of a consolidation," he stated, "but I am not in a position to say regarding their truth. As far as I myself am concerned, I can say that I have been contemplating a consolidation of my own cotton mills in South Carolina for some time. At present time I have engineers making a comprehensive appraisal of these textile properties.

"I may be taking this action for a possible consolidation into a closer organization right away," he is quoted as saying, "or I may be considering a merger with several other large textile groups elsewhere."

H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, and W. A. Erwin, head of the Erwin group of mills, had previously denied that these plants were considering a consolidation with other companies. They specifically denied any intention of being involved in a reported merger that would include the above named mills, the Springs group and several other South Carolina mills.

The fact that engineers have been inspecting the Riverside and Dan River Mills and the Erwin Mills, has doubtless been the basis for the repeated reports that these companies had plans for a consolidation. Mr. Erwin, due to the persistency of the reports, issued a second denial that he was considering a merger plan.

### Group Sales Organization

The latest reports current in Charlotte, and which formed the basis of several newspaper articles, were to the effect that the Riverside and Dan River, Erwin Mills, the Springs group and the Hightower group at Thomaston, Ga., were making plans for a group sales plan, involving the entire output of these mills. These reports, while creating a great deal of interest in textile circles, have in no way been substantiated and lack any official expression that would lend weight to them. At the time of going to press, no comment had been heard from any of the mill men said to be considering the group selling plan.

### Yarn Merger Plans

First reports that the above mentioned cloth mills were considering consolidation, have been followed by other rumors involving a number of yarn mills in North Carolina. These

reports were to the effect that a considerable number of yarn mills, which were slated for inclusion in the proposed Flint merger, would consolidate under the same general plan advanced by the Flint interests. Nothing definite has developed to show that these reports are authentic. At the same time, it has been known for some time that some of the yarn spinners involved in the Flint plan, were considering the formation of a smaller merger than was attempted by Flint & Co. One report in Charlotte indicated that several combed mills in Gaston county would consolidate. Reports from Gastonia stated that: "It is known that one of the smaller groups of mills in Gastonia is at the present time in the process of reorganization which will probably result in the consolidation of three or four small plants. This, however, is not in any sense a merger as the term is usually applied and has not as yet progressed to the point where any definite statement regarding it can be given out for publication. This is what is generally referred to as the Rankin group of mills in South Gastonia.

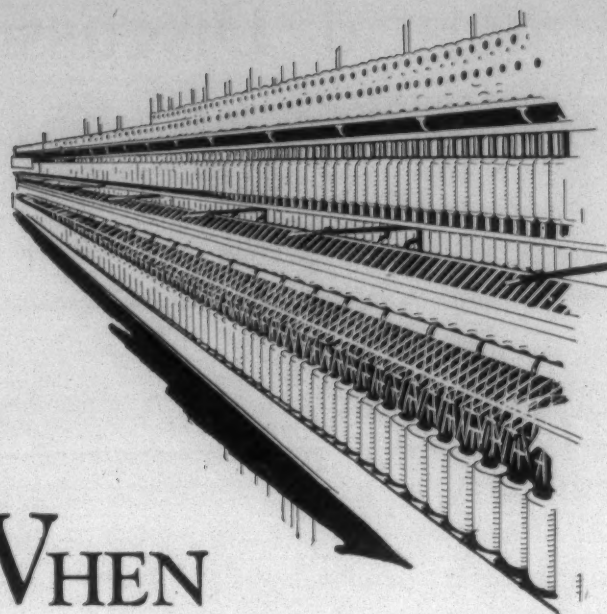
"It is generally believed that many of the leading combed yarn manufacturers of Gaston county have already come to a realization of the fact that this industry is, to use a term often applied to business, "sick" and that the effectual remedy prescribed is merging or consolidation. That the time is not far distant when this trend of belief will find expression in action is the belief expressed by many. The prevailing opinion is that the industry cannot continue to live and thrive as long as it is made up of a large number of small, highly competitive units, operated with heavy overhead cost and over-producing all the time."

One of the most interesting features of these various reports of mergers is that without exception, every cotton manufacturer who has made any public statement regarding the plan, has been emphatically in favor of the merger idea. Several leading mill men, including those who have denied that their plants were involved in pending mergers, have expressed the opinion that consolidation in the textile industry should work out to the economic advantage of the mills. Walker D. Hines, while in Charlotte last week, also expressed approval of the consolidation theory.

There is a very general belief among textile men in Charlotte that some plan of consolidation is being worked out by mills in this section. However, with the exception of the statement from Col. Springs, there has been no announcement that tends to confirm this belief.

### Loom-Reed Plant to Open

Chester, S. C. — The Southern Loom-Reed Manufacturing Co. of Gaffney, S. C., which was organized in September with a capital stock of \$25,000, was scheduled to start some of its machinery this week.



## WHEN THE SPINDLES sing

THE spindles in a textile mill seem very peaceful in their performance, yet to the lubrication engineer they present a problem.

Good spindle oil must stand up under high speed operation. It must eliminate friction on both step and neck bearings. It must leave no gummy deposit in the bearing.

Because of its exceptional quality, "Standard" Spindle Oil meets all these needs and preserves the life of the spindle. Even under hard use "Standard" Spindle Oil remains clean and thus eliminates the need of frequent cleaning out of the spindle base.

The high quality of all  
"Standard" Mill Lubricants makes them  
safest and cheapest per mill hour

"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	—Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant D 10	—Comb-boxes

A complete line of oils and greases for automobile lubrication



Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

# "STANDARD" Lubricants



# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Cotton and Breaking Strength.

Editor:

One of our mill's product is 36-inch 4.25 yard bag goods, warp No. 18½, filling No. 19¼; 44 picks warp, 40 picks filling.

What class of cotton gives best results as far as breaking strength is concerned? Would like to have ideas on length of staple, character and hardness of cotton. Also where was grown. XXX.

## The Bow of the Filling

Editor:

What is meant by the "Bow" of the filling in woven cloth? RUSH.

In answer to the above question may I enlighten him by stating that the bow of the filling in woven goods is a term applied to the diversion from a straight line across the cloth which the filling makes. That is, the filling should be woven straight across the face of the cloth. But often times it is left bowed on account of the cloth not being wound on the loom cloth roll evenly. This is an important consideration; because some buyers of cloth sometimes stipulate that the diversion from a straight line of the path of the filling, shall not exceed an inch of being "bowed." JOSH.

## How Many Looms to Assign per Battery Hand

Editor:

Is there a good rule or system of computing how many looms to give per battery hand on automatic looms and for any filling number also for any width of cloth? TEXTILE.

## For the Electrician

Editor:

I want some one to tell me if a resident is 950 feet from a 110 volt transformer, will there be enough voltage at the end of the 950 feet line to burn the light's in the residence. LEARNER.

## Answer to Weaver

Editor:

In your issue of November 15th, "Weaver" wants to know if filling bobbins can be enameled without enameling the rings on the bobbin.

Presuming that he refers to regular automatic loom quills, one large bobbin and shuttle company (the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.), upon request, will and does apply rings after the bobbins are enameled. The reason this is not done regularly is of course on account of added cost, which generally has to be absorbed by the bobbin manufacturer.

Enameled bobbins are usually subjected to all kinds of condition-

*The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.*

*The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.*

*The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.*

*You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.*

ing processes. I wonder if "Weaver" knows that rustproof rings will eliminate rust spots on cloth? BOBBINS.

## Answer to Carder

Editor:

Is there anything to be gained by speeding up card top plates? As a competent carder I should say: No! One manufacturer tried to speed up the top flats on his cards to three times the normal speed and he found out that it was a useless attempt to get any better results. EXPERT.

## Answer to Style

Editor:

Noting Style's request for information regarding the average charge or cost per loom for changing from one style of goods to another? If not infringing too much upon space occupation of your valuable paper, will you please advise Style that conservative estimates covering several years of practical experience make figures show that the aver-

age cost per loom for changing from one style to another is close to \$14.00. This price covers cost of reed, harnesses, labor and designing, also including overhead charges. COST FINDER.

## Answer to Weaver

Editor:

Advising Weaver with reference as to whether filling bobbins can be enameled without having the rings on the bobbin enameled. Will say that this can be done. Will also advise that it is desirable to enamel the bobbins without covering the rings on the bobbins, because, the enamel will chip or scale off while weaving and get into the goods, and damage the quality. MANAGER.

## Answer to System

Editor:

In answer to System will try to give him a rule to figure his production regardless of how many different styles or speeds he has.

From his inquiry he evidently

knows how to find per cent on any one style, now when per cent of one style is found multiply the per cent by the number of looms on that style, continue to multiply each actual per cent by number of looms on that certain style or speed.

Now add all the answers together and divide by total number of looms on all styles, the result will be the average for his entire range of different styles and speeds.

In his inquiry he had a weave room of 150 looms and to give him the idea we will figure his production as it would actually be.

20 looms multiplied by 80% = 1600  
30 looms multiplied by 70% = 2100  
60 looms multiplied by 90% = 5400  
40 looms multiplied by 60% = 2400

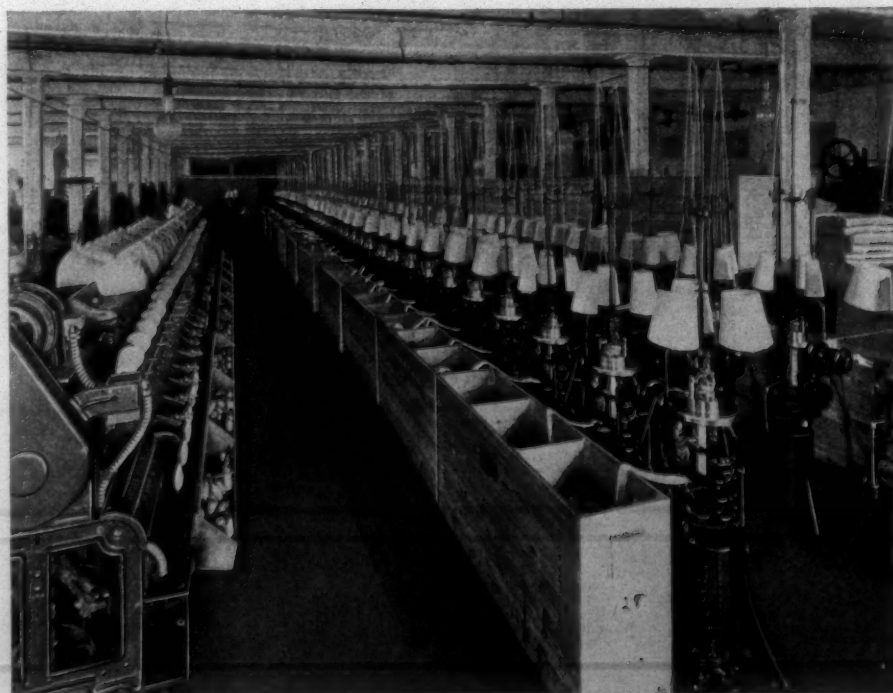
150 11500

1150 ÷ 150 = 76.6% actual production.

Hope this is what System wanted and am sure he will find it to be accurate on different styles or speeds or any combination of both. PAYNE.

## Clyde Mills Install Ribbers

Clyde Mills, Inc., Newton, N. C., under the management of R. B. Knox, has recently completed the installation of 120 Fidelity three feed Universal ribbers. These machines are operating at a speed of approximately 170 R. P. M., and are equipped with stop motions produced by Fidelity for handling cones six pounds in weight direct'y as they come from the winders. The product of these machines is used for work gloves and for covering the springs used in Franklin process dyeing.



Clyde Mills, Newton, N. C.



## Spindale and Spencer Mills Combine

The Spencer Mills and the Spindale Mills, of Spindale, N. C., which have been operated under the same management, have been consolidated as the Spencer Corporation, with John A. Law, of Spartanburg, as president. An issue of \$500,000 in 6½ per cent gold serial notes is being offered by the company. The proceeds are to be used to finance enlargement and provide additional working capital.

K. S. Tanner, treasurer of the Spencer Corp., issued the following statement relative to the consolidation:

"The Spencer Corp. is a consolidation of two successful cotton mills, the Spencer Mills Co. and the Spindale Mills Co., both of Spindale, N. C., and controlled and operated by the same interests. The consolidation became effective as of September 1, 1928, and leads to more economical operation and a stronger financial position.

"The Spencer Mills was organized in 1916, first as a yarn mill, its equipment was built up progressively, and in 1925 a weave shed was constructed equipped with 300 automatic looms to manufacture fancy goods such as are made from fine combed yarns. These goods have an excellent reputation in the trade. The Spencer Mills purchased in 1926 the Clegburn Mills, which is a fine combed yarn mill, and the two are operated as one unit now on fancy cloth.

### Spindale Formed in 1918

"The Spindale Mills was organized in 1918 as a small waste yarn business and was later changed to fine combed yarn, and about five years ago its equipment was increased to its present size. Since that time it has been making a specialty of fine single combed yarns for the weaving and mercerizing trade. Its yarn has brought good prices, and the company has shown satisfactory earnings, even at times when many yarn mills were not making money. After the consolidation, 200 looms will be added so that the product of this plant will also be changed to fancy goods similar to the Spencer product.

"Upon completion of the additions to the Spindale plant, the consolidated corporation will have equipment of 26,520 spindles and 500 automatic wide looms with complete complementary machinery. The weaving machinery has been installed during the last three and a half years, and all equipment is modern and in excellent condition. The mill village has been maintained satisfactorily and consists of 132 modern cottages served with electric lights, water and sewerage. Labor conditions at Spindale are unusually good.

"The product is sold direct through the company's office in New York City, which is in charge of a salaried sales manager who keeps the company in closest possible contact with customers and merchandises the goods on a very economical basis. This contact of the mill with its customers is especially desirable with fancy goods mills such as this one, which produces many types of

fabrics, including plain and combed warped sateens, plain, fancy and colored broadcloths, viiles, madras and various fine fancy shirtings.

## Cotton Consumption Increases

Washington, No. 14.—Cotton consumption for the month of October totalled 618,788 bales, against 613,520 bales in the same month of 1927, although the number of spindles active during the month was 30,315,086, against 32,535,200 last year, according to figures made public by the United States Census Bureau. Stocks on hand October 31 included 1,194,961 bales in consuming establishments and 4,635,981 bales in public storage and at compresses, against 1,323,703 bales and 5,419,193 bales, respectively, on the same date last year.

The month's consumption included 19,592 bales of Egyptian cotton, 6,718 bales over foreign, and 1,325 bales American-Egyptian, compared with 19,413 bales of Egyptian, 6,875 bales other foreign and 1,197 bales of American-Egyptian for October, 1927. The October 31 stocks included 39,253 bales of Egyptian in consuming establishments, and 13,191 bales in storage, 26,811 bales other foreign in consuming establishments, and 14,298 bales in storage and 2,708 bales American-Egyptian in consuming establishments and 6,467 bales in storage.

Cotton consumption in the Southern States showed an increase over last year, but in New England and other sections declines were recorded. Similarly the number of cotton spindles active during the month showed an increase only in the cotton belt. The cotton-growing States reported consumption of 474,267 bales during the month, against 449,297 bales last year, with 17,827,738 spindles active, against 17,771,338. New England reported consumption of 121,412 bales, against 135,711 bales, with 11,204,956 spindles active, against 13,276,956, and all other States consumed 23,109 bales, against 28,512 bales, with 1,282,392 spindles active, against 1,486,906.

Distribution of October 31 stocks showed 905,910 bales in consuming establishments and 4,554,750 bales in public storage and at compresses in the cotton-growing States, 252,414 bales in consuming establishments and 64,212 bales in storage in New England and 36,637 bales in consuming establishments and 17,019 bales in storage in other sections.

Linter consumption during the month totalled 76,093 bales, against 75,330 bales in storage and at compresses, against 144,319 bales and 46,633 bales, respectively, on the same date last year.

Imports of cotton for the month totalled 27,840 bales, against 19,235 bales in October, 1927, with 15,880 bales received from Egypt, 4,455 bales from Mexico, 3,745 bales from British India, 2,425 bales from China and 1,331 bales from Peru. Exports totalled 1,240,702 bales, against 1,113,018 bales, with 347,943 bales going to Germany, 284,461 bales to the United Kingdom, 236,739 bales to Japan and 119,780 bales to France.

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## Special Report of Joint Style Conference

ON October 9th, 1928, a style conference was held at 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y., under the joint sponsorship of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Association of Manufacturers of Cotton Dresses. The conference was attended by over 500 cotton mill men, dress manufacturers, designers, fashion experts and trade paper editors, including many of the leaders in their respective fields. So significant were the results from the point of view of everybody interested in cotton and cotton dresses, that this report was prepared for the benefit of the members of the various cotton trades who did not attend.

The following results are definitely traced to the style conference:

1. Thousands of yards of vat dyed fabrics were sold where formerly only commercial dyes had been purchased. Every step taken in this direction means just so many more satisfied customers and friends of cotton.

2. There was a marked trading up both in quality and price. This again will increase the satisfaction of the purchasers of cotton dresses next spring and summer.

3. New friends were made. Several garment manufacturers who previously have cut only woollens and silks purchased sample pieces of cotton. That means a considerable number of department store buyers will see cotton dresses for the first time in these manufacturers' line.

4. Important promotional work was begun. One of the largest department stores in America, which likewise operates an extensive wholesale department, is now sketching about twenty of the models shown at the conference for their mail order catalogue.

5. The newest styles were given an impetus. Everybody interested in cotton will at once recognize the importance of adapting to cotton the most recent developments of the ensemble, the hem line and the silhouette. The featuring of smart new frocks, dresses with knickers to match and dresses with shorts are likewise of the most vital importance today when women buy only if their sense of style is satisfied.

6. The vogue for cotton was emphasized. Fashion experts, fashion editors, stylists, designers, trade paper editors, artists, and officials of the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture were given a practical and impressive demonstration not only of the new cotton fabrics for 1929 but also suggestions of how they may be utilized. What they have learned cannot but find its way into the fashion and trade press and into the class room.

7. Cotton dress manufacturers received new ideas. Several of the models shown were purchased outright by manufacturers. Details of others were sketched. Moreover, the manufacturers received a much more striking impression of the fabrics themselves than if they had been shown by the bolt over the counter.

8. The exhibitors made valuable contacts. Each of the seven cotton manufacturers who participated transacted important business, as a direct result of the conference. While this is of interest primarily to the exhibitors, it is also important as an indication of the general trend. When a cotton manufacturer purchases as much as 6,000 yards to be used for sample garments only, the situation is certainly such as to promise much for 1929.

9. Widespread publicity for cotton dresses was gained. The reports of the conference in the trade papers were extensive, prominently featured and strikingly illustrated by photographs. These reports not only praised the management of the conference and its benefit to the trade but stressed the smartness of the fabrics and models shown. The following headlines are typical.

"First Joint Cotton Style Show Arouses Trade Enthusiasm"

"Cotton's Possibilities as Summer Fashion Fabric Emphasized"

"Cottons Are Adapted to Jacket Ensemble and Afternoon Frock"

"Institute Leader Hails Conference as Opening of New Co-operative Era"

"Joint Style Conference Fashion Show Accentuates Refreshing Appeal of Cotton."

Moreover, the Daily News Record has been making a daily feature of a highly significant discussion of the prospects for increasing the sale of medium price cotton dresses, which is directly traceable to this conference and to the stimulus derived from the Institute's recent survey of stylish cotton dress goods.

From another point of view, the Style Conference was of unusual importance and interest. It was the first public undertaking of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Association of Manufacturers of Cotton Dresses. The idea originated at the Chicago convention of the National Association last May, where a representative of the Institute acted as one of the judges in the manufacturers' style show. Informal discussions during the summer kept the subject alive and the mutual interest of these two groups were further strengthened by a joint inquiry on the demand for cotton dresses.

Seven cotton textile houses participated in and financed the Conference: M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Consolidated Selling Co., Fruit of the Loom Mills (Converse & Co.), Lorraine Mfg. Co., Manville-Jenckes Co., Pacific Mills and Pepperell Mfg. Co.

With a very few exceptions, the fabrics shown by these seven houses were priced between 13c and 32½c in order to keep within the range of the group of dress manufacturers who participated.

The fabrics were made into original model garments by well-known designers and stylists and worn by manikins.

There were dresses for general wear, sports wear and afternoon wear. There was also a considerable group of ensembles. The display of women's apparel also included beach coats, sports jackets, smocks, dresses with special knickers to match and dresses for the more mature woman. Of the seventy-five models shown, twenty-two were for children including dresses for general wear, play suits, party dresses and brother and sister outfits.

The style touches that aroused particular interest were: Straight and circular flounces; the ensemble note in accessories; modern methods of design through the arrangements of bands and piping; the simulated scarf effect; inverted and side pleatings; new ways of introducing fullness; the extremely fashionable uneven hem line; use of bows so enthusiastically sponsored by Paris.

In spite of the variety and apparent intricacy of some of the styles,

they were designed to conform to the practical requirements of garment manufacturers whose product must retail under \$5, and whose product must be easy to launder.

Both printed and yarn dyed cottons were shown. Among the variety of materials exhibited were: Piques, dimities, batistes, linen effects, novelty swisses, tissues, percales, suitings, coatings, sports fabrics.

The interest with which these fabrics and models were received was evidenced not only by the undivided attention of the audience, but by the large number who stopped to examine the dresses and fabrics after the manikin parade.

The conference was concluded by a discussion of color fastness specifications in which representatives of the dress manufacturers and the Institute participated.

## Sizing of Rayon

By J. J. Sussmuth

THE following article appeared in a booklet on rayon sizing prepared by the Rayon Service Department of Van Vlaanderen Machine Co., Paterson, N. J.

When rayon is being used for knit goods, embroideries, filling, braiding or other purposes, it can be used in the state in which it is manufactured. When it is, however, used in the warp, it will not withstand the friction of the reed or the rise and fall of the harness. It will become fuzzy to such an extent that it will never pass through the reed to receive the filling. It is, therefore, necessary to use the rayon in a different state than the ordinary loose twist. When rayon was first used for warps, an extra twist was put in the yarn, which, however, has the disadvantage of taking away some of the beautiful lustre. To retain this lustre, the sizing of rayon has been introduced and a well sized thread can be woven without trouble. The size may be boiled off in the piece and the finished goods will again show the same lustre as in the original yarn. This sizing may be done in different ways, either in the skein, in the thread or in the warp. These various processes of sizing have their advantages and disadvantages, depending entirely on the purpose for which the yarn is being used.

### Skein Sizing

Sizing of skeins is usually done by dyers, although of late many concerns have installed their own (mostly makeshift) skein sizing equipment. When sizing dyed rayon the size can be applied after dyeing when the yarn is still wet. This should be by far the cheapest process and the silk thus sized is suitable for ribbon warps or for broad cloth warps where the rayon is used for float effects or weaves with low pickage. In skein sizing, the cloth will shrink somewhat or at its best keep the yardage of its raw state. This is of importance where rayon is used in connection with other threads, which do not shrink so much in the finishing. For goods,

which are made entirely of rayon and have from, say 40 picks upwards, skein sizing will not give the desired results, because a great deal of the size will wear off during the winding, warping and beaming, which makes the fibre weaker for the weaving process. Apart from this fact, the skein sized end will show up a less even appearance, which is very undesirable for satin and similar effects. Skein sizing costs more than warp sizing and often retards production in winding.

### Thread Sizing

A process known as thread sizing, which is somewhat similar to the former thread finishing of Tram, is a little better than the skein sizing as the thread will only go through the warping and beaming process and will keep the size so much better. While this process can be recommended for warps of mixed effects, in combination with other yarns, for a solid broad rayon warp, however, it is not entirely satisfactory.

### Warp Sizing

The best results in weaving rayon can be obtained if the winding, warping and beaming of a warp has been completed and the warp is sized afterward. Warp sizing is the last operation before the thread reaches the harness and the threads are, therefore, in a perfect condition to stand the rise and fall of the harness as well as chafing of the reed. In all experience of handling rayon it has been found that good warp sizing is absolutely the best and safest method of using rayon for warp effects.

Warp sizing is not quite as simple as many may think. It requires good machinery, the proper formula and conscientious operators. The formula as well as the speed of machine depends entirely on the density of the warp as well as the denier or make of rayon. The warp which has first been made on a warping frame and beamed on an ordinary beam is placed in the warp sizing machine in two bearings in back of the size appliance. Where



loom warps are being composed of section beams, these section beams are assembled in a special stand and then attached to an apron like the warper-made warp. This apron is put through the sizing machine and connected with the take-up beam. After the warp has been attached to the apron, the warp passes between two rollers to which the bottom one carries the size solution from the size box to the warp and the top one, which is rubber covered, squeezes the excessive size out. The warp, however now receives its size, runs underneath the guide roller and from there over three drying cylinders to the beam and is then taken up by the loom beam. It is preferable to have the loom beam revolve so that the warp is taken up underneath as this enables the operator to insert his papers with the least effort.

#### Securing Perfect Control of Tension and Size Distribution

The proper machine for sizing should be so driven in all its parts as not to exert any other strain on the yarn than is necessary for it to be under control for correct sizing. It is, therefore, essential that the tension device on the let-off is adjustable to all kinds of beam flanges as well as requirements of tension which change with density and denier of warp. There should also be a perfect control of heat in the size box so that the size can be kept even and at such a temperature as is required for the quality of yarn being sized. A steam coil and thermometer on the sizebox are, therefore, very essential.

It is advisable, although not exactly necessary, that the bottom brass roller be covered with a thin cloth. This insures an even distribution of size and prevents it from flowing back in case the operator should have to stop the machine for a moment which, of course, would result in unsized or poorly sized places. The top squeeze roller should be held down with the proper weights in order to squeeze out all superfluous size and should be equipped with a lever to be lifted up when an apron or section knots are passing through at the beginning or end of the warp.

#### Regulating the Stretch

The speed of the Quetsch should be regulated to conform with the speed of the cylinders in such a way that the desired stretch can be obtained or eliminated if the weaving requires it. This is a very essential part and many manufacturers want to regulate their stretch so that they obtain a percentage in yardage which will equal or even exceed the weaving take-up in the loom. A measuring attachment on the sizing machine should indicate the percentage of such a gain.

#### Importance of Heat Control

One of the most important items in sizing, is the control of required temperature. If the cylinders are kept too hot it will bake the yarn and weaken any possible thin places in the threads and thus cause considerable damage. In regulating the temperature, the operator should turn down the first cylinder to a minimum, merely to preheat the wet warp and leave the middle one

at the highest required degree. The temperature of the third cylinder, when a 3 cylinder machine is being used, is optional, and serves to take out any moisture left when the yarn passes over it. There should be no steam coming out of the warp when it leaves the third cylinder to be wound on the loom beam. The proper steam regulation is of utmost importance in sizing of rayon, especially acetate yarns. This fact cannot be emphasized enough and the operator should watch the steam gauges of each cylinder at all times.

#### Proper Production Speeds

The running speed of the machine depends largely upon the density of the warp, on the denier of the yarn and the skill of the operator. The average speed, however, is from 10 to 15 yards per minute and with a medium heavy warp operators can even increase their speed up to 20 yards. The speed regulating device on a sizing machine is, therefore, essential and very economical as it increases the production. Since in many cases there are extra demands of production put on a sizing machine it should be equipped with an individual motor.

One of the most particular points in sizing is the proper size mixture. There is no universal formula for all deniers and makes of rayon. The mixture depends upon whether a light or heavy yarn is being used, whether it is a viscose, an acetate or other make yarn, and, last but not least, whether the warp which is to be sized is for satin, taffeta or other weaves, which in turn are to be wet or dry finished. The size may be made up with glue, oil, soap, glycerine or of starches. In view of the great varieties of formulas, I shall refrain from giving any particular formula as it may result in extensive damage if applied wrongly. There are many commercial sizes in either powder or condensed liquid form on the market which are recommendable. It is a fact, however, that when a mill has adopted a certain size they are loathe to make a change and it is perhaps better if they continue the size which has worked best throughout their organization.

It must be stated that the progress made in warp sizing during the last few years has contributed considerably to the present success of the weaving of rayon.

#### Overalls for Women Gain Favor In Mill

New Bedford, Mass.—A few years ago it was smocks. Now it's overalls for women.

Overalls as a working costume for women in cotton mills not only are approved but suggested by one of the cotton mills of this textile city and Fall River. It is a safety measure, intended to obviate the danger of dresses catching in moving machinery. The woman workers have reacted favorably and many already have donned this working costume of denim.

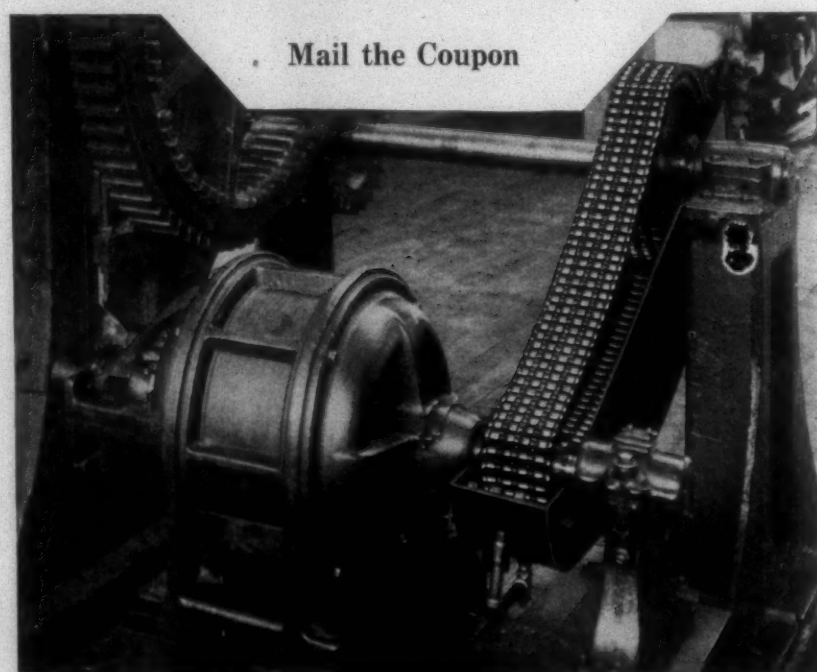
The spectacle of overalled women trudging to and from work through the streets is not part of the picture yet, however. The overalls are seldom worn outside the factory.

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## Weighting Rollers on Fly Frames

THE top draft rollers are weighted to ensure that rollers grip the fibres fully without any tendency to damage the cotton, and rollers hold each fibre until it leaves nip of roller. The draft rollers then can take fibres forward just at the rate they are fed to them, rather than taking them forward in irregular lumps, and the fibres will be laid fairly evenly side by side in parallel order in the finished roving, which greatly helps the final spinning machine to produce good yarns from the roving.

On most fly frames all three lines to top draft rollers are dead weighted, though for long fibred cotton the self-weighted middle and back top roller on intermediate, rover and fine jack frame will give the best results. When the middle and back top rollers are self-weighted, the nip of middle roller is set front draft roller, for practice has proved that the light weight of top middle self-weighted roller acts as a restraint to hold back entangled fibres, so that the quickly-moving front roller may loosen them before they are drafted forward; but always the nip of middle roller would let the fibres go forward before the strain or pull of quickly moving front draft roller became so great that it would seriously damage or break the fibres.

The light self-weighted middle top roller uses the fibres which it holds in its grip and have partly reached nip of front at their front end, as combs through which the fibres that are in grip of front rollers fully are being drawn forward; thus, making themselves more parallel, and the fibres through which they are drawn still more parallel.

When the self-weighted middle top roller has its nip set within fibre length to front roller, the front of fibres may be in the grip of front rollers when the back end is held by the middle rollers, but under the pull of quickly-turning front roller the light self-weighted top middle roller allows fibres to pass forward without any overstrain or damage—it rather makes the back half of fibres more straight.

When both back and middle top rollers are self-weighted, the nip of back roller may be easily set nearer to nip of middle roller than for dead weighted rollers, but the setting is always greater than the fibre length. The diameter of top back self-weighted roller may be twice or just over twice the diameter of middle top roller, thus weight back of top roller will put on cotton is four to five times that put on by middle self-weighted top roller. This is necessary to hold the thicker and more entangled roving more firmly while the middle draft rollers loosen fibres by their break draft; still, the back self-weighted top roller would let the ends of fibres leave its grip, before they should break under the strain or the pull or brake draft. As the nip of self-weighted back top roller would let the ends of fibres leave its grip, before they should break under the strain or the pull of brake draft. As the nip of self-weighted back top roller can be safely set far nearer to nip of mid-

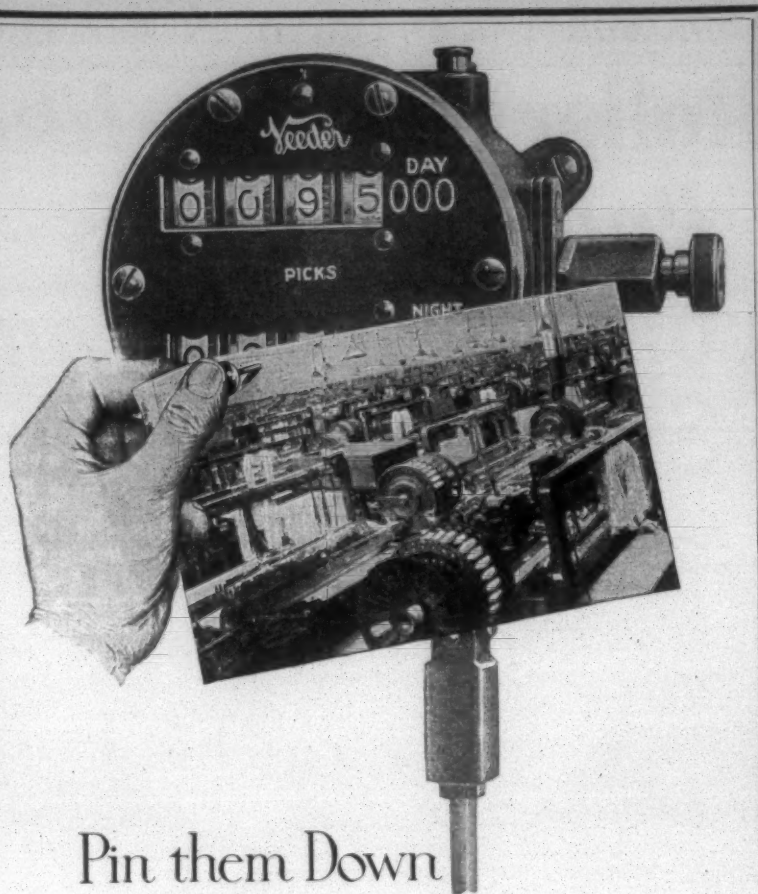
dle roller than for dead weighted rollers, the longer fibred cottons may have their fibres loosened among themselves by the brake draft without any great tendency to go forward in "lumps" or the fibres to be overstrained and broken under the force of the small draft between back and middle draft rollers.

The shorter fibred cottons have fibres of greater diameter than the longer fibred cottons, and therefore do not hold as close together as the longer and small diameter fibres—usually what the short fibre has lost in length it gains in thickness and diameter, yet sometimes it more than gains in its thickness or diameter. This explains why the short-fibred cottons must be held firmly by dead-weighted back and middle top draft rollers when they undergo the action of drafting on fly frame to lessen the danger of fibres being taken forward in bunches by draft rollers; while the long-fibred cottons may have self-weighted top, middle and back draft rollers to get the best results under drafting action of rollers.

The lever system of weighting may be used on fly frames, but it is seldom adopted—it is employed to suit special cases. We will take examples of weighting on the slubber, intermediate, rover and jack frame. When dead weighting is in use two systems may be adopted. All three top draft rollers may be weighted by a separate weight. A hook rests loosely on top of the roller middle bearing, a link is attached to bottom of hook and weight is fastened to bottom of link. In the second system the front top roller is weighted by a hook and weight; but the middle and back top rollers have their middle bearings connected by a saddle to which is fastened a link, and a weight fast to bottom of link puts the requisite pressure on middle and back top rollers. The link is fixed on saddle nearer to centre of middle roller than centre of back, so that the weight may put a greater pressure on top middle roller than on back top draft roller. As mentioned above, for cottons of long fibre, only the top front draft roller is weighted by a hook and weight, and the middle and back rollers only put the pressure of their own weight on cotton.

When required, both the front and middle top draft rollers may be weighted by a hook and weight, and the back top draft roller self-weighted; or the front and back top rollers may be weighted by hook and weight, and the middle top draft roller self-weighted.

For Indian cotton on a slubber frame with single boss rollers the weights for rollers are: Front roller 20 lbs., middle roller 14 lbs., back roller 10 lbs. When a saddle is used to weight middle and back rollers the front roller is weighted by 20 lbs. A saddle reaches from the top of middle roller bearing to top of back roller bearing, the distance apart of centres of back and middle rollers is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., the link, which has a 24 lbs. weight attached to its bot-



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tom, is fast to a saddle  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. from middle roller centre and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. from back roller centre. The full pressure put on both rollers by weight is equal to weight itself=24 lbs. To find pressure weight puts on middle roller multiply the weight by the distance link is from back roller centre and divide by the distance back and middle rollers are apart. Thus, since weight is 24 lbs., the distance from back roller centre to link is  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., and distance back and middle draft rollers are apart is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. The pressure 24 lbs. weight puts on middle roller is  $24 \times \frac{3/4}{1\frac{1}{2}} = 24 \times \frac{3}{2} = 12$  lbs.

To find the force weight puts on back roller multiply the weight by distance link is from the middle roller centre and divide by the distance centres back and middle rollers are apart. The distance link is from middle draft roller centre is  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., then pressure put on back roller by weight is  $24 \times \frac{5/8}{1\frac{1}{2}} = 24 \times \frac{5}{2} = 10$  lbs.

Since the force weight puts on middle and back roller is equal to the weight of weight, when the force put on one of the rollers is known to find the force put on other roller, it is only necessary to subtract force put on 1st roller from 24 lbs., and the answer is the lbs. force put on the other roller. For example, force put on middle roller by weight is as given above, 14 lbs.; then force put on back roller by weight is  $24 - 14 = 10$  lbs. The methods given above to find pressure put on middle and back draft rollers by weight and saddle may be applied to all fly frame rollers that are weighted by a saddle and weight.

For American cottons, single boss rollers, 18 lbs. on front roller and a saddle and 24 lbs. weight for middle and back rollers. The distance apart of back and middle roller centres is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., the distance from link to middle roller centre is  $\frac{65}{96}$  in., and from link to back roller  $\frac{91}{96}$ . The pressure weight puts on middle roller is  $24 \times (\frac{91}{96} \div 1\frac{1}{4}) = 24 \times \frac{91}{96} \times \frac{4}{3} = 14$  lbs. The force weight puts on back roller is  $24 - 14 = 10$  lbs.

For Egyptian and long-fibred cottons, single boss rollers, 16 lbs. on front roller, and a saddle and 20 lbs. weight for middle and back rollers. The distance apart of back and middle roller centres is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. The distance from link to middle roller is  $\frac{14}{20}$  in., and from link to back roller centre  $\frac{21}{20}$  in. The force weight puts on middle roller is  $20 \times (\frac{21}{20} \div 1\frac{1}{4}) = 20 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{4}{3} = 12$  lbs. The pressure weight puts on back draft roller is  $20 - 12 = 8$  lbs.

For the best Egyptian and long-fibred cottons the middle and back top draft rollers are very often and usually self-weighted.

On the intermediate fly frame for Indian cottons single boss top rollers are used, each line of rollers weighted by a hook and weight. The weight put on each line of rollers may be (1) front roller 16 lbs., (2) middle roller centre is  $\frac{6}{10}$  in., and is 8 lbs. With middle and back roller weighted by a saddle and weight the distance apart of roller centres is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., the distance from link to middle roller centre is  $\frac{6}{10}$  in., and from link to back roller centre  $\frac{9}{10}$  in.; the weight is 20 lbs. Pressure

put on middle rollers is  $20 \times (\frac{9}{10} \div \frac{3}{2}) = 20 \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{2}{3} = 12$  lbs. The force weight puts on back roller is  $20 - 12 = 8$  lbs.

For American cotton single boss rollers, 14 lbs. on front roller and saddle and 16 lbs. weight for middle and back rollers. The distance apart of back and middle roller centres is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., the distance from link to middle roller centre is  $\frac{11}{16}$  in., and from link to back roller centre  $\frac{15}{16}$  in. The force weight puts on middle rollers is  $16 \times (\frac{15}{16} \div 1\frac{1}{4}) = 16 \times \frac{15}{16} \times \frac{4}{3} = 9.23$  lbs.

The pressure weight puts on back draft rollers is  $16 - 9.23 = 6.77$  lbs.

On an intermediate frame with double boss top draft rollers 24 lbs. were on front roller, and a saddle and 28 lbs. weight for middle and back. The distance apart of back and middle roller centre is  $1\frac{11}{16}$  in., the distance from link to middle roller centre is  $\frac{11}{16}$  in., and from link to back roller centre  $\frac{16}{16}$  in. The force weight puts on the middle roller is  $28 \times (\frac{16}{16} \div 1\frac{11}{16}) = 28 \times \frac{16}{16} \times \frac{16}{27} = 16.59$  lbs. Then pressure weight puts on back draft rollers is  $28 - 16.59 = 11.41$  lbs.

For ordinary Egyptian with a single boss roller all three lines of top draft rollers may be weighted as for American cotton given above. For good Egyptian and long-fibred cottons, single boss rollers, the weight on front roller may be 14 lbs., and the middle and back rollers are self-weighted.

On the rover fly frame for Indian cottons, double boss rollers, 20 lbs. on front roller, 14 lbs. on middle, 10 lbs. on back roller. The pressure may be put on middle and back rollers by separate weights or by saddle and weight. For American cotton, single boss rollers, 10 lbs. on front 7 lbs. on middle, and 5 lbs. on back, and the pressure is put on back and middle rollers by weight and saddle. American cotton, double boss rollers, weight on front roller 18 lbs., weight on middle 14.5 lbs., weight on back 9.5 lbs. The pressure is put on middle and back rollers by saddle and weight. For the very best American, back and middle top rollers may be run self-weighted. For Egyptian and long-fibre cottons, single boss top roller, weight on front top roller 9 lbs., the middle and back top rollers are self-weighted.—Cotton Factory Times.

Jasper, Ala.—The Jasper unit of the Alabama Cotton Mills Company has been completed, and will begin operations as soon as possible, with L. W. Cartland, of Saco, Me., as superintendent. The new cotton mill increases the population of Jasper by several hundred and adds a considerable amount to the weekly payroll of the town. Superintendent Cartland for many years has been connected with the Pepperell Manufacturing Company at Bedford, and he has been superintendent of the Mason Tire and Rubber Company at Kent, O.

Other resident officials of the Jasper mill are John Williams, overseer of carding and spinning, J. W. Cameron, overseer of weaving, W. L. Brown, general master mechanic, and John Colwell, cashier. The mill will manufacture sheetings.



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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D. H. HILL, JR.  
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

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## Opportunities for Carded Yarn Spinners

CARDED yarn spinners are in the strongest position of the past two years and with a small amount of firmness could easily advance prices from 2 to 4 cents per pound.

On July 1st stocks of carded yarn held by mills were approximately 12,500,000 pounds whereas now they are only 8,500,000 pounds, which is less than two weeks production or about as low as they have been in recent years.

Unfilled orders have risen from 25,000,000 on July 1st to 39,500,000 at the present time or in other words, while stock yarns have been reduced 4,000,000 pounds, unfilled orders have increased 15,500,000 pounds.

This shows that since July 1st, sales of carded yarns have exceeded production by approximately 20,000,000 pounds and that carded yarn mills now have about 34,500,000 more pounds sold than they have on hand, which is more than 6½ weeks production.

If any one of the cloth divisions of the Cotton-Textile Institute were in any such position they would have advanced prices to a very profitable basis.

The Philadelphia market on 20/2 is quoted at 35½ to 36 cents while the Boston market on the same yarn is quoted at 36½ to 37 cents.

A Southern mill last week quoted a customer 38 cents on a large 20/2 order and when the customer stated that they could buy cheaper elsewhere, told them to do so. Within two days the customer wired the order in at 38 cents.

In this market as in all other markets quotations are usually met with the statement that others are selling the same yarns for less. One mill is played against another and a very small order or a sale of dis-

tressed yarn at a sacrifice is magnified and used as a lever to hold down prices.

With approximately nine weeks business upon their books, there is no need whatever for being influenced by stories, most of which are fictitious, of low price sales by other mills.

Nor is there any reason to be influenced by the statements of the Philadelphia reporter of the Daily News Record because his allegiance to the yarn buyers is too well known to give his observation very much of a brand of reliability.

If yarn mills would advance their prices immediately to the basis of 38 cents for 20/2, that price could easily be obtained and in a very short time 20/2 would be in demand at 40 cents which would be a reasonable price under present conditions.

With nine weeks business on their books there is no need to be anxious for business or to pay any attention to rumors of lower prices accepted by other mills.

There are some mill managers who would accept 36 cents for 20/2 even if they knew every other mill on that number was booking business at 38 cents. There is no good reason why the carded yarn industry should be lead or influenced by the sales made by a few weak minded men.

## Rumors of Mergers

THERE are many rumors of large consolidations or mergers in the textile industry of the South and it appears to us that there is reason to anticipate the completion of some of the projects. Some of those supposed to be interested have made complete denials while others talk about consolidated selling arrangements.

It is a fact that several large or-

ganizations of men, assumed to be auditors and appraisers, have been at work upon the books and at the plants of certain large mill groups and that no explanation of their objectives have been offered.

Consolidations are being perfected in many lines of industry and under present conditions it is a profitable field for banking syndicates. It is reasonable to expect such consolidations in the textile industry.

## Opposed to Night Work

IN a statement in the Boston News Bureau of Boston, Mass., the Mallison Braided Cord Co., of Athens, Ga., says:

We have been operating practically full time all the year, but previous to this time, we have operated day and night for two years, so our business is off in volume. We are not kicking about that, but we would like to see some law to prevent operation at night. This would help the textile situation more than anything we know. We can't tell about prospects but our competitors have reduced prices while cotton has been advancing two cents a pound. We have to meet these prices to hold our trade.

Our labor is plentiful, because one mill in this section was recently burned and two others have closed down completely but we do not know for how long. Customers are buying conservatively and all want goods rushed when they place an order.

Our view is that there are too many cotton mills, unless night-operation is discontinued. We believe any man is foolish to put his money into a textile plant until there is a bigger field to supply with goods.

## Southern Delivery

BY a vote of 260 to 45 the New York Cotton Exchange has amended its by-laws so as to permit delivery at sellers option at New York, Norfolk, Charleston, Galveston, Houston or New Orleans.

Thus has ended a fight of more than twenty years for an honest contract and it is not to the credit of the New York Cotton Exchange that the change was made only when it became certain that a similar and possibly a more drastic change would be forced upon them by the Congress which is soon to meet.

We recall the treatment given the late Lewis W. Parker and other cotton manufacturers, when about 1912 they had the temerity to attempt to accept delivery upon New York Cotton Exchange contracts which they had purchased.

The character of the cotton delivered to them and the impediments placed in the way of delivery violated all ethics or codes of ethics which have been adopted and recognized among honest business men.

We recall an address by the president of the New York Cotton Exchange before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at Washington, D. C., about 1912, the attitude of the address being "the cotton manufacturers be damned."

As Southern delivery has now become a fact, there is, of course, no need of remembering the past, but none of it is to the credit of the New York Cotton Exchange or its membership.

It appears that in addition to

adopting Southern delivery also made another change which provides for limitation of the volume of trading by any one individual or concern.

We imagine that it will be difficult to enforce this last named provision because trading through or in the name of other parties will doubtless be used as a subterfuge but it is nevertheless a wise move.

When cotton may be received or delivered at any one of five Southern ports the price of cotton will be very largely influenced by the actual price of spot cotton and that is as it should be.

New York cotton futures are invaluable as a medium of hedging or sales covering, but the trouble in the past has been that as each month came around fictitious values developed by reason of the fact that the party who had bought or sold had to deliver or receive the cotton in New York.

As we see it, the Southern delivery will increase the use of cotton futures and in spite of their twenty year fight against same and the surrender only under a threat of Congressional action, the members of the New York Cotton Exchange will in time wonder why they ever opposed Southern delivery.

## From New York Also

WE notice the following advertisement in a recent issue of the New York Times:

### WE ARE MOVING OUR PLANTS TO THE SOUTH

We are compelled to sacrifice a very profitable lease on a most modern building of 100,000 square feet. We have open for lease 68,000 square feet. We can prove to interested parties that this proposition we have to offer will mean a considerable saving of operating expense. Telephone Greenpoint 8200.

## The Cotton Situation

THOSE who predicted a crop of 15,000,000 or above and stuck to their estimates throughout the summer are now faced with the fact that practically nothing is left upon which to base an expectation much if any, in excess of 14,000,000 bales.

In the meantime exports are increasing and are now 200,000 bales above last year and the monthly consumption by American mills has gone back above 600,000 bales.

It is reasonably certain that the world consumption of American cotton will be 15,500,000 for this cotton year and with a return of prosperity to the industry it could easily go above 16,000,000 bales.

This fact indicates that the world carryover of American cotton will be reduced by from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 and that the carryover will be too small to afford a feeling of security.

The big question of the near future will be the size of the 1929 cotton acreage and the man who can accurately determine that figure is the man who will profit most.



## Personal News

E. J. Hudson has been promoted to assistant overseer weaving at the Dunegan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. L. Brown has become master mechanic at the Jasper (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

John S. Draper has been elected secretary of the new Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, Pulaski, Va.

John Long has become superintendent of the Laurel Cotton Mills, Laurel, Miss.

C. L. Still has been promoted from master mechanic to superintendent of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

J. H. Hudgens has become night overseer spinning at the Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

T. J. Walimer has been elected president and treasurer of the new Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, Pulaski, Va.

J. W. Cameron has been appointed overseer weaving at the Jasper (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

John Williams has become overseer carding at the Jasper (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

J. F. Chalmers has been promoted from overseer to superintendent of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C.

W. H. Nims has been promoted to assistant treasurer of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C.

S. R. Cook, for the past ten years in charge of the shipping room at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., has resigned on account of ill health.

D. C. Jones has resigned as superintendent of the Patterson Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.

R. A. Wood has resigned as assistant overseer weaving at Dunegan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become overseer weaving at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

A. Meikle, formerly superintendent of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Patterson Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. D. Cole, of Newnan, Ga., recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Cole is vice-president of the Newnan and Arneo Mills.

S. P. V. Dedmond, who recently resigned his position with the Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, to join the Southern sales forces of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, is spending some time at the Crompton & Knowles plants.

A. M. Hamilton has resigned as superintendent of the Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.

J. P. Epps has resigned as overseer carding at the Gray Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the American Cotton Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

V. D. LePortier has resigned as dyer at the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., and accepted a similar position at the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, Waco, Texas.

W. A. Hunt has resigned as night overseer carding at the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., to become overseer carding and spinning at the Aliceville (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

A. J. Fitch, works manager of the Cumberland plant of the Celanese Corporation of America was elected a director at the last meeting of the board, it was announced recently by the Celanese Corporation of America. Mr. Fitch has been with the Celanese Corporation for many years.

J. M. Gamewell, general manager of the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., recently returned from a hunting trip in Canada and Alaska. He has the distinction of having gone further north than any other American hunter has ever done. He bagged a grizzly bear, a moose and other game.

### Plans for N. C. Meeting

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina will hold its winter meeting at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, on November 30 and December 1, according to an announcement made by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

T. H. Webb, of Concord, is president of the association, and J. H. Separk, Gastonia, is first vice-president.

A golf tournament has been arranged for Friday afternoon, November 30, as the opening entertainment feature of the two day program. This will be followed by a banquet, marking the formal opening of the session. Dr. Archie Currie, of Davidson College will be the main speaker at this banquet. President Webb acting as toastmaster. The banquet will be followed by dancing Friday night.

The program for the second day of the fall meeting will start with a closed session of the executive committee, followed by a general business session, at which committee and departmental reports will be made.

Plans have been made for an extensive program of entertainment for the members of the association and their wives, and the two days will present a variety of diversions for those attending the meeting.

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Antun, S. C.**—The Pendleton Manufacturing Company has purchased a site of 73 acres for further expansion of the plant. A large addition is under way at this time.

**San Antonio, Tex.**—The United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., of Boston, of which Homer Loring, well known textile man, is president, are considering the building of a cotton mill here.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The American Finishing Company is to considerably expand its production. Additional space has been obtained and will be equipped for mercerizing and vat dye work.

**Monroe, N. C.**—The Icemorlee Mills were purchased by W. H. Belk and associates, of Charlotte, at the receivers' sale on Monday. The bid price was \$140,000, which is understood to be subject to confirmation by the court.

**Goldville, S. C.**—Joanna Cotton Mills have let contract for a vacuum heating system to Poe Piping and Heating Company, Greenville. Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., are the engineers.

**Asheville, N. C.**—Announcement was made by city officials that Albert Shultz and David Baer, of Lansdale, Pa., will build and operate what is to be known as the Asheville Silk Hosiery Mill. The Pennsylvania men are said to own extensive mill interests in the East.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—Bryan Hosiery Mills now are beginning operations. The firm was organized some months ago to manufacture full-fashioned hosiery. The initial investment in mill erection is about \$100,000, but it is expected the plant will be enlarged as the occasion warrants.

**Asheville, N. C.**—The Beacon Manufacturing Company operating blanket factories at Swannanoa, will increase its plant 50 per cent, it was announced, and engineers are on hand to go over the expansion plans with officials of the company. The increase will bring the operating force of the firm to around 600.

**Leaksville, N. C.**—Contract has been let by the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, manufacturing firm owned by Marshall Field interests, for a \$100,000 addition to the rug weaving mill at Leaksville.

The new building is to be of three stories, concrete and brick construction and will provide additional weave room, machine shops, boiler house addition and other departments. A concrete reservoir is also being constructed. The increase is seen as a direct result of the splendid season sales in the Karastan "mystery" rug, which was placed on the market some months ago.



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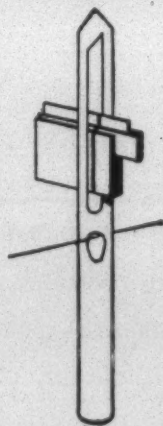
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**Lexington, N. C.**—Mountcastle Knitting Company is now beginning production. Fifty Jacquard knitters are at work on the manufacture of boys' sport hose exclusively and these will be increased by units of 50 until the capacity of the present three-story building is reached at 150. After this it is planned to eventually double the size of the building.

**Wadesboro, N. C.**—The West Knitting Corporation, which began operations in the early fall, is increasing its production steadily, now averaging 100 dozen garments a day. The enterprise is now employing 80 operatives and will use more as production increases.

**LaFayette, Ga.**—The Ross Hosiery Mill, which has been operated by its owners, Abney & Edge, of LaFayette, for several months, has been leased by Lon Mavity, of Rossville, who has assumed charge of the business.

Mr. Mavity expects to enlarge the plant. He formerly was a foreman of the Richmond Hosiery Mill at Rossville.

**Durham, N. C.**—The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company expects to let contract November 26 for a new full fashioned silk unit to cost \$150,000. The company recently built an addition to its plant and installed 18 more full fashioned machines. The new addition will further increase the equipment.

**Richmond, Va.**—The Rockbridge Textile Company, a new concern, has let contract for the foundation work on 3 textile mills to be built at Goshen, Craigville and Augusta Springs.

Only meagre information is available as to the kind of mills to be built and the organization of the new company. New England mill men are said to be interested, but their names have not been disclosed.

The foundation contracts were let to Allen J. Saville, Inc., of Richmond.

**Rome, Ga.**—American Chatillon Corporation, 393 Seventh avenue, New York, are now issuing plans for construction of complete mill village consisting of about 200 houses for employees and about 150 for engineers, managers, foremen, etc., together with community center and possibly stores; work on viscose plant proceeding rapidly, foundation, steel construction, filter plant, roads, etc., are complete; installation of machinery for viscose plant to begin about December 5; acetate plant practically completed and installation of machinery and equipment begun.

**Ellenboro, N. C.**—The Ellenboro Manufacturing Company is having installed an electric line from the sub-station near the Alexander Mills to the mill direct. The present line,



used by the town and cotton gin, will not furnish sufficient power to operate the mill and two gins and furnish the town adequate power. That is the reason the new line is being installed. A heating system is also being installed for the new addition to the mill. New additional looms have been installed and will be ready for operation in the next two weeks at a cost of \$15,000. The products of this mill are rayon bedspreads; 450 are turned out each day.

**Laurens, S. C.**—The Pioneer Braid Company, which has been idle for several weeks, may resume operation under new management soon, according to information reaching here.

A group of Eastern textile men, whose identity was not made public, visited Laurens this week and negotiated with the stockholders here with a view to resuming operations here. While no arrangement has yet been announced, the opinion was expressed that the plant probably would be started again soon. The mill shut down for lack of business and probably to undergo a reorganization of management and ownership.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Operations have started by the Piedmont Print Works, it was announced.

Virtually all of the machinery has been installed, although it will be placed in operation only by degrees. While a portion of the plant will be in operation continuously after this week, it is planned the entire mill will not get going until near the close of the year. When all of the equipment is in operation, the plant will employ 200 persons and will have a capacity of 3,000,000 yards monthly.

The engraving plant of the print works has been in operation for some time. The first goods to be run through the mill will be from the company's own designs. Later, however, the plant will be one of the best print works to be operated in the South, it is claimed here. Its operation will be watched with interest by the textile trade as a whole.

**Pulaski, Va.**—Plans have just been completed for the organization of the Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, Inc., which firm will be incorporated under the Virginia laws at \$300,000. It will be the first complete full fashioned hosiery mill in the State.

Officers as set forth in the articles of incorporation are: T. J. Waliner, Pulaski, president and treasurer; Harold Lichten, Philadelphia, vice-president; John S. Draper, Pulaski, secretary. These officers, with T. C. Coleman, J. F. Wyssor, R. L. Beamer, E. W. Calfee and James

Miller, all of Pulaski, comprise the directorate.

It is the plan of the promoters to

start operations not later than March 1, 1919. Plans and specifications for the building are being pre-

pared by William Steele & Sons Co., Philadelphia, and are to be submitted to bids in about two weeks. The first unit will be 88 by 102 feet and will be constructed of concrete, brick and steel. Machinery, already contracted for, will be American-built Reading full fashioned machines. Buildings and equipment will represent an expenditure of approximately \$240,000. The first unit will have a daily output of 300 dozen pairs. The mills will give employment to 75 to 100 workers, mostly men, and provide an annual payroll of approximately \$100,000.

The new industry gives Pulaski its third hosiery mill. The output of the plant will be sold through Lichten Bros., New York City, to jobbers and large department stores.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Plans for the construction of a plant for the manufacture of Character Cloth, to be located in Spartanburg, or at some point between this city and Danville, Va., are being made by C. H. Deal, builder of the Model Mill here, who recently returned from Korea, where he has been connected with the Industrial Missions of the Methodist Church, South, operated under the direction of the Foreign Mission Board.

The plant, according to the statement of Mr. Deal, would cost approximately \$100,000. He would prefer to construct his plant in Spartanburg, he said, in the vicinity of the Textile Industrial Institute, where students of the institution could be used in the manufacture of the product. Until definite steps are taken toward the establishment of a plant in the South, Mr. Deal will have the cloth he designed manufactured at another mill. It will be put on the market as soon as the first output is received, which, he says, will be in the immediate future. Meanwhile he is planning to finance the new project.



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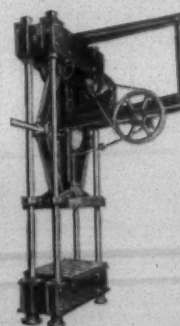
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Charlotte, N. C.

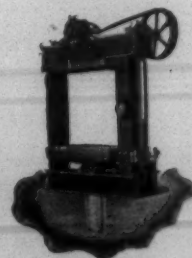
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### World Cotton Supply

Washington.—The prospective total supply of American cotton in the world this season remains about 1,500,000 bales below that of last, the Department of Agriculture again emphasized in its November agricultural price situation report.

Reiteration of this statement, made originally two months ago, would indicate that prices are regarded as too low by department economists, who, however, are forbidden by law to express an opinion on price trends in cotton since the forecast in September, 1927, that prices were due to decline.

In the cotton section of its report, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics sums up the situation in these terms:

"The November 8 forecast of production by the Crop Reporting Board was 14,133,000 bales, or an increase of 140,000 bales over the forecast of October 8. Comparing the November forecast with the production last

year of 12,955,000 bales, it is observed that present prospects indicate an increase of 1,178,000 bales over the production in 1927. As pointed out in previous months, however, the world carry-over on August 1, 1927, was 7.8 million bales, whereas this year Hester and Garside estimate it to be slightly under 5.1 million bales on August 1, 1928, making a decrease in the carry-over of 2.7 million bales.

"Total supply, therefore, appears to be approximately 1.5 million bales under that of a year ago, and only 3.8 million bales over last year's world consumption, as reported by the international federation.

"Exports of lint cotton were low at the beginning of the season, but rose sharply and during September were 190,000 bales higher than those of the year previous. The high rate has been maintained, and for October they were 1,240,702 bales, compared with 1,113,018 for October, 1927. For the season to November 1, exports total 248,000 bales more

than last year. Despite the increase in exports, stocks in European ports and afloat for Europe on November 2 were 514,000 bales less than on the corresponding date last year."

### Work on Enka Plant

Asheville, N. C.—With erection of the giant steel skeleton of the \$10,000,000 plant of the American Enka Corporation scheduled to start this week, officials of the corporation will meet in Asheville within the next few days to discuss progress that has been made on the project and plan for additional features of the construction program.

Dr. A. J. L. Mortiz, vice-president of the corporation, who is actively in charge of the plant, will return to Asheville early in the week with his family to assume control of the work of the Enka interests; while J. M. Van den Bosch, who has been supervising construction for the Enka Corporation, will return to Holland December 1. J. W. Lubber-

hausen, who has been attending to acquisition of operating machinery, also will return to Asheville this week. Dr. Mortiz has been in Holland for some weeks to confer with Dr. Jacques C. Hartogs, president of the parent corporation, the Enka Artificial Silk Company.

Work on the great plant now is being rushed forward with all possible speed. Approximately 600 workers are now employed and additional men are being employed daily. A crew of more than 1,000 will be at work on the plant by Christmas. Work is being carried on night and day. H. K. Ferguson & Co., are the general contractors.

Piling, it was announced Saturday, now has progressed to a point where steel work can be started at once. The steel was shipped to Asheville November 15. The basement and foundations of some of the buildings already are practically completed. More than 5,600 tons of structural steel will be used for the construction work.

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**COLUMBUS**

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USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET**



The bed of Hominy creek has been changed now to parallel the Southern Railway tracks and a temporary road has been built in from Highway No. 10 to the new general offices of the engineers and contractors.

The contractors announced Saturday that it is now planned to build 20,000 feet of railway sidings instead of the 10,000 feet originally announced. This work will be done for the Enka Corporation by the H. K. Ferguson Company.

### Chambray Group Meets

Greensboro, N. C.—It is advisable that the curtailment of 27 per cent which has been a schedule in chambray production since January be indefinitely maintained, according to individuals in a group of manufacturers representing 20 chambray plants in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi. They were here at a meeting of the chambray group of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

It was an executive session with Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute, in the chair. Before leaving to head other group meetings in South Carolina and Georgia, Mr. Hines declared: "The discussion was very general, dealing with costs, simplification of constructions manufactured, and relation of production to demand. It was agreed that additional and more detailed cost studies will be made and that the Institute will call for further cost information."

While members of the group said they would go ahead with the curtailment program, it was stressed that such action was not by group vote, but was simply individual decisions on the part of the various mill operators.

Curtailment in chambrays has not meant a loss in production to some mills, it was said. Machines have been diverted to other fabrics and operations have been maintained at normal levels.

### Draper Corp. to Have Spartanburg Branch

The Draper Corporation, of Hopedale, Mass., one of the largest manufacturers of textile loom machinery in the world, will establish a supply depot in Spartanburg.

No financial figures were announced regarding the structure or the property.

Construction will begin in about two weeks, as soon as the J. E. Sirrine Company, the engineers, award contracts, according to officials. Bids for the project will be received in about a week, it is announced. The plans are not quite complete, it is reported.

The large warehouse will be erected on a plot of about 30 acres between the Southern Railway's double-tracked main line and the Spartanburg-Wellford surface treated highway. The road to the fertilizer factory is eastern boundary of the land. The building will have 50,000 square feet of floor space and will be two stories. If the space is equally divided, the depot will cover

more than half an acre. The building will be of brick with steel beams holding both floors.

Sidings will be built to the Southern and Piedmont and Northern Railways. These tracks will touch covered platforms and all loading and unloading will be handled with ease, engineers point out. Platforms will be built on both sides on each end of the structure, so trucks, as well as railway cars, may be served.

Besides the depot, ten houses for employees will be built on the property. These homes will be modern structures, offering all conveniences. Just how many people will be employed in the handling of the supplies has not been announced.

The depot here will handle all Draper products and parts and will distribute in South and North Carolina and surrounding territory. In fact all places more convenient to Spartanburg than Atlanta, where Draper has a similar depot, will be served through this city's distributing house, it is announced.

Further details of the building are that a monitor will run the full length of the roof two elevators will be employed in the handling of the wares; shelves and bins for storage will be on both floors; special lighting system and a sprinkler system as fire protection; and that the brick walls of the large structure will be covered with ornamental terra cotta.

### Of Interest to Textile Operators

(Gastonia Gazette)

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, in an illuminating and enlightening address before the Clover Community Club last night, spoke two or three vital truths about the textile industry which deserve particular emphasis.

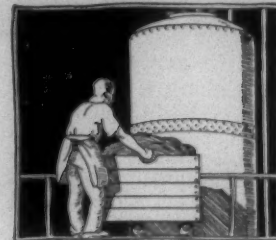
He urged the people of the South not to be fooled into putting a big pile of money into cotton mill projects headed by professional "promoters" who come to chambers of commerce and civic bodies with dazzling promises of big profits and cheap plants brought down from New England. In the majority of cases, this machinery is worn out and nearly worthless and the mill operating it will never run at a profit.

Next, he declared that the cotton mill owner can not stand prosperity. Let the mills begin to realize little profit and they all turn to running at full capacity, day and night. Result: the market is swamped and glutted and the bottom drops out of prices again.

Again, the center of the world's greatest textile development is to be in the South. He traced the textile industry from England and Ireland to New England and thence to the South. Native Southern labor, by virtue of tradition and inheritance, is the best labor in the world.

Living conditions in the South are the greatest reason for the migration of the textile business this way, not work hours or child labor laws, for the two latter are practically the same in both sections.

Note  
these



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WHEN Oakite is used in the kier boil formula for boiling off cotton raw stock, its powerful cleaning action helps remove dirt, oil and other impurities and helps produce softer, finer feeling goods.

And where direct dyes are used in dyeing raw stock, Oakite added to the dye bath makes for more complete and even penetration of the dye, so producing a product that is brighter and more uniform.

For details concerning application of Oakite to your dye-room problems, or for processing cotton or other goods, our Technical Department is at your service. Or write for booklet outlining the various uses of Oakite in the textile mills.

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\*Stocks of Oakite Materials are carried in these cities.

# OAKITE

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## Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods



## Essential Factors in Compensation Insurance

(Continued from Page 12)

case there are no dependents, burial expenses to the amount of \$100.00 are allowed. In case of permanent total disability to employee 50 per cent of wages for 400 weeks are allowed with a maximum of \$15.00 per week or a minimum of \$5.00 or actual wages, and in no case are the total benefits to exceed \$5,000.00.

In case of temporary total disability 50 per cent of wages for not over 300 weeks with the same maximum and minimum.

In case of partial disability 50 per cent of wages lost for not over 300 weeks with the same limits. For specified injuries 50 per cent of wages for fixed periods, the others proportionate with the same limits.

In Texas, in the event of accidental death of employee having dependents, the benefits accruing are 60 per cent of wages for 360 weeks with a maximum of 20 weeks and a minimum of \$7.00. In case there are no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and funeral expenses in the amount of \$100.00 are allowed.

In case of permanent total disability and also temporary total disability 60 per cent of wages are allowed during disability for not over 401 weeks, with the limits mentioned in the above paragraph.

In case of partial disability 60 per cent of wages lost for not over 300

weeks with a weekly limit as indicated above.

For specified injuries for a fixed period in lieu of all other compensation; proportionate for others including disfigurement with the same limits.

In Virginia in the event of accidental death of employee having dependents, burial expenses to the amount of \$100.00 and 50 per cent of wages for 300 weeks are allowed with the provision that a maximum of \$12.00 per week and a minimum of \$6.00 per week shall be the limits, and in no case shall the total benefits exceed \$4,500.00. In the event there are no dependents, burial expenses to the amount of \$150.00 are allowed.

For permanent total disability and for temporary total disability 50 per cent of wages for not over 500 weeks are allowed with the limits above stated, and with the same total benefit.

In case of partial disability 50 per cent of wages lost for not over 300 weeks, with the limits indicated above; for specified injuries 50 per cent of injuries for fixed periods with the same limits; for disfigurement compensation can be borne for not over sixty weeks.

### Medical and Surgical Aid

In Alabama the law provides reasonable medical and surgical services for 60 days with a minimum of \$100.00; the charges being limited to prevailing rates.

In Georgia the law provides for

necessary medical attention of not more than 30 days with a maximum charge of \$100.00, charges limited to those for other persons of like standing. Continued treatment may be offered, and must be accepted unless the commission orders otherwise; special provisions for surgical operations for hernia.

In Louisiana the law provides for reasonable medical, surgical and hospital service at a cost of not exceeding \$250.00; charges governed by workman's station.

In Texas the law provides for reasonable medical and hospital service for four weeks; two additional weeks are allowed in cases requiring hospital confinement; charges limited to prevailing rate.

In Tennessee the law provides for reasonable medical, surgical and hospital service for thirty days, or longer, at the option of the employer, with a maximum of \$100.00.

In Virginia the law provides for necessary medical, surgical, hospital service for 60 days or longer, at the option of the employer. The employee must accept such services unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

### Time for Notice and Claim

In Alabama the time for notice and claim for compensation insurance must be given to the employer within five days, and there will be no compensation allowed if after ninety days.

In Georgia notice of accident must be given immediately and right

to benefit is barred after thirty days unless reasonable excuse, and employer shown not to be prejudiced by delay.

In Louisiana notice must be given within six months; proceedings must be begun within a year.

In Tennessee notice of accident must be made as soon as possible, barred after thirty days, unless reasonable cause is shown for delay.

In Texas notice must be given in thirty days, however, it may be claimed under certain conditions within six months.

In Virginia notice must be given within thirty days.

However, under certain conditions, claims may be filed within one year in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia.

### How Administered

In Alabama it is determined by the courts and there is limited supervision by the Compensation Commissioner.

In Georgia it is determined by an industrial commission.

In Louisiana it is determined by the courts.

In Tennessee it is determined by the courts under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

In Texas it is determined by the Industrial Accident Board.

In Virginia it is determined by an industrial commission.

### Accident Reports Required

In Alabama all electing employers must report all accidents of over two weeks disability to compensa-

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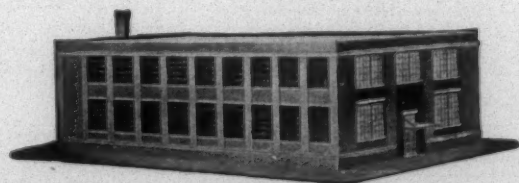
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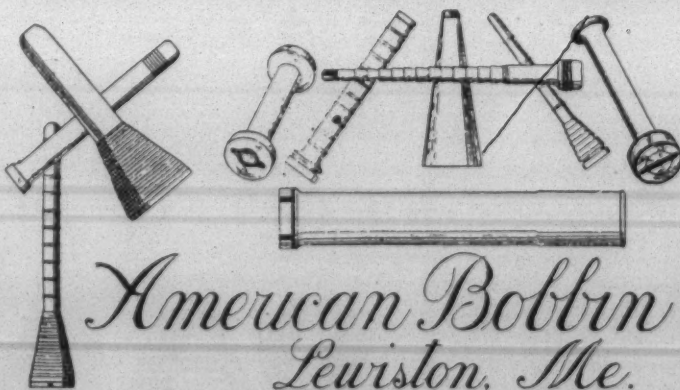
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tion commissioner within fifteen days, supplemental report after sixty days, or upon termination of disability.

In Georgia assenting employers must report within ten days all accidents causing disability for seven days, or requiring medical and surgical aid; supplemental reports must be rendered upon termination of disability.

In Louisiana no provision is made as to how accidents shall be reported.

In Tennessee subscribers to coal operator's State fund must report all accidents to Commissioner of Labor.

In Texas all employers must report all accidents of more than one day's disability to the board within eight days; supplemental reports after six days, or upon termination of disability.

In Virginia all employers must report all injuries of over one week's disability to commissioner within ten days, and must send in supplemental report after sixty days, or upon termination of disability.

### N. Y. Exchange Has New Futures Contract

A NEW form of cotton future contract, making optional delivery of the cotton at New York, Norfolk, Charleston, Galveston, Houston or New Orleans, creating a committee of control, and providing for limitation of the volume of trading by any one individual or concern, contained in amendments to the by-laws and rules of the New York Cotton Exchange, was finally adopted Friday through vote by ballot.

#### The New Contract

As adopted, the form of the New York Cotton Exchange contract will be as follows:

New York..... 1.....

"A. B. of the County and State of New York have this day (sold) (bought) and agreed to (deliver to) (receive from) C. D. of the same place 50,000 pounds in about 100 square bales of cotton, growth of the United States, at the price of ..... cents per pound for middling, with additions or deductions for other grades in accordance with the provisions of the United States Cotton Futures Act, Section 6, and allowance for staple premium, deliverable from licensed warehouse in the ports of New York, Norfolk, Charleston, Galveston, Houston or New Orleans, between the first and last delivery days of ..... inclusive, the delivery within such time to be at seller's option in one warehouse, upon notice to buyer, as provided by the by-laws and rules of the New York Cotton Exchange. The cotton dealt with herein or delivered hereunder shall be of, or within, the grades for which standards are established by the Secretary of Agriculture, except cotton prohibited from being delivered on a contract by the fifth sub-division of Section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, and shall be of no other grade or grades, and shall be subject to New York Cotton Exchange inspection.

"Either party may call for a margin, as the variations of the market or like deliveries may warrant, which margin shall be kept good.

"This contract is made in view of, and in all respects subject to the regulations made pursuant to said United States Cotton Futures Act and to the by-laws and rules of the New York Cotton Exchange not in conflict with said Act or said regulations.

"Subject to United States Cotton Futures Act, Section 5.

Provision is made in the amendments for the forwarding of contract documents to outside ports, for the licensing of warehouses at them, for a differential of 35 points, or \$1.75 a bale, to be deducted from the invoice price when delivery is made at such outside ports, with clause making such differential flexible by giving the board of managers discretion to raise or lower it, after proper notice to the membership.

#### Control Committee

The control committee is to be composed of the members of the exchange appointed annually by the board of managers, but not members of the board. The committee has power to direct the treasurer of the Clearing Association to require each carrying member to report the names and interests in any designated position of all clients, as well as his own position, etc.

The committee shall have the power to summon any member of the exchange, together with any records, for the purpose of investigation, and if they should find an undue congestion in any one position not in violation of the by-laws or rules of the New York Cotton Exchange, they shall endeavor to bring about a correction thereof, failing which they shall report the situation to the board of managers.

In the event of an interest under investigation being found to have violated the by-laws or rules of the exchange, the committee shall so report the board of managers, whose decision in the case shall be final, after giving the interest and (or) interests under investigations an opportunity to be heard.

#### Detrimental Acts.

Among acts specifically enumerated as detrimental, and apparently designed to indicate to the committee the character if not the whole scope of its jurisdiction, are the following:

"\* \* \* to ship cotton to any contract delivery point of the exchange at an obvious loss for the purpose of artificially influencing prices.

"\* \* \* to ship cotton from one designated delivery point of the exchange to another designated delivery point of the exchange for the purpose of artificially influencing prices.

"\* \* \* to ship cotton to one designated New York contract delivery point at a loss as compared to delivering at some other designated New York contract delivery point for the purpose of artificially influencing prices.

"\* \* \* for any member to refuse or neglect to liquidate holdings

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 192.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindle ..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

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Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. —	Williams, J. H. Co. —
Johnson, Chas. B. —	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
<b>-K-</b>	Wood, T. B. Sons Co. —
Kaumagraph Co. —	Woodward, Baldwin & Co. — 32
Keever Starch Co. —	<b>-Z-</b>
Klipstein, A. & Co. —	J. Zagoza Machine & Parts Co. — 35

of a client that are in excess of the permitted limit, when so ordered by the control committee and (or) the board of managers."

### Volume Limit

Control for the first time is assumed of trading volume in the following way: "The interest in futures contracts for delivery in any one month of any individual, firm or corporation, and his or its affiliations shall not exceed the limit prescribed by the board of managers, but this limit shall not apply to an interest in any one month wholly composed of hedges against the purchase or sale of spot or cash cotton. When in the judgment of the board of managers the hedging transactions of any individual, firm or corporation, and his or its affiliations are of such volume as to unduly affect or endanger the normal parities between months or market, or for any other valid reason, the board of managers may prescribe a limit in respect to the interest in futures contracts which shall include such hedging transactions.

"Such limitation shall be general in its application and uniformly applicable to all individuals, firms and (or) corporations dealing in contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange.

"The maximum interest in futures contracts that may be held in any one month shall be prescribed at any time by the board of managers at its discretion but meetings to consider this limitation shall be held each month from July to December, inclusive, within five days after the publication by the Department of Agriculture of acreage and condition reports during said months.

### When Effective

None of the amendments provides for a date when they shall become effective, nor do they make reference to the disposition of subsisting futures contracts at that time. Under usual procedure the amendments will become operative at such time as may be designated by the board of managers. That time will most likely be January 1. In its report bringing down the tenor of of fifteen recommended that trading these amendments, the committee in the new contract be started in January, but only for October, November and December, 1929, deliveries, and stated that "The active old contract deliveries will, of course, be January, March, May, July, October and December." Thus there will be for these two months only, two concurrent contracts, the old and new, as the committee pointed out.

### (Yorkville Enquirer)

Terse, illuminating and pregnant sentences punctuated the address by David Clark to the Clover Community Club last night, which was an analysis of the textile industry as keen as it was deep and as precise as it was broad in scope. Mr. Clark is editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published at Charlotte and circulated throughout the cotton industry.

## Ruby Mills Elect Officers

Gastonia, N. C.—The stockholders and directors of the Ruby Cotton Mills, Inc., at their annual meeting recently, elected officers and directors. The directors for the fiscal year were elected by the stockholders as follows: Fred L. Smyre, J. Lee Robinson, Thomas Lee Wilson, Arthur C. Jones and Mrs. Nell Smyre.

## Says Mills Face Dilemma

Greensboro, N. C. — "Mills must operate either so as to sell cloth cheaper or suspend operation," the Textorian, weekly paper of the Proximity Print Works, Revolution Cotton Mill, and White Oak Cotton Mills, declared in its issue of November 16.

The article follows:

"An ultimatum has been delivered to the executives and managers of cotton mills. They have been most effectively warned that their ability to continue to operate will depend entirely upon their ability to meet the prices of their many competitors.

"Competition has given the cotton goods buyer a position of advantage. He invariably places his business with the underselling mills, and by virtue of the fact that some mills can afford to undersell the average mills, the buyers are getting their goods cheaper and these mills are getting the orders.

"The average mills are in difficult position. They are anxious to meet the prices of their competitors, but they find their cost prices either equal to or higher than the market sales prices. Certainly they cannot afford to continue under such conditions. The mills now enjoying a trade advantage having materially reduced their manufacturing cost.

"Mills must either reduce their manufacturing cost or suspend operations. The former calls for the modernization of machinery processes and a readjustment of machinery operations. The latter means an enormous loss to the stockholders and unemployment for the employees.

"The far sighted executives are modernizing their plants. They are discarding their antiquated machinery and are buying modern equipment throughout. They are finding it necessary to change their methods of operation. In the weave room the multiple loom system enables a mill to weave cloth at a lower cost and still maintain their wage scale. In other words, they are lowering their manufacturing cost without having to make undesirable wage cuts. What is true in the weave room applies throughout the mill.

"In the readjustment necessary to place a cotton mill on a profit-making basis, employees and employers are called upon to adapt themselves to the new order of manufacturing. They are fighting the same battle—the battle against shut-downs, short time and unemployment. They are using strategy and will win by exercising their combined efforts in modernizing their industry.

### AN OPPORTUNIST

"What is an opportunist?"  
"One who meets the wolf at the door and appears the next day in a fur coat."

### DEFINING IT EXACTLY

She—"Marriage is a pottery."  
He—"You mean lottery, dear?"  
"No, I mean pottery—a place for making family jars."



## The Mill Laboratory

(Continued from Page 6)

ized upon the properties and composition of the various textile fibers and the chemicals, including dyes, which are used in their bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing. He must be well posted as to the chemical reaction which takes place between the chemicals and dyes and the textile materials which are commonly used in the industry. He should know more or less about the dyeing and processing, but should not be expected to run a dyehouse or processing plant.

A dyer does not necessarily have a knowledge of chemistry, but chemical knowledge is an asset. He must have a broad experience in the application of dyes and is well skilled in manipulative technique and in color matching.

The textile colorist, according to Professor Olney, is one with a broader experience and knowledge than either the dyer or the textile chemist. He must be fundamentally a well-trained chemist, and has made a thorough study of dyes, both as to composition and properties, and has had sufficient experience with their use to be able to direct their application on a large scale and, if necessary, to take complete charge of the operation. He might not be as skilled a quantitative manipulator as the chemist, but his training and experience should make him more able to visualize the combined chemical and physical mechanism of the processes of bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing.

And now we have our choice of personnel for the laboratory. Why not under the supervision of a textile colorist? A man of this type, according to Professor Olney's specifications, should easily run any mill laboratory. Routine testing of dyestuffs can be handled by a person with very little experience; filing of records and samples by one with even less experience. But the quantitative chemist and the supervisor should be experts and should be paid accordingly. One requirement Professor Olney left out for the textile colorist was that gift called diplomacy. And a diplomatic laboratory director will find his path much easier.

The plan as given is best perhaps for larger mills. But no mill is too small but that a laboratory can pay and the only change necessary is to suit the laboratory as to personnel and equipment according to the amount of work to be done.

And yet there is another factor that must be considered in the operation of the successful laboratory, and that is co-operation. The laboratory must receive the complete co-operation of the purchasing department, the sales department and every department in the plant. In turn it should render any co-operative aid to these same groups. Without this thing called co-operation the energy and work of the laboratory are stifled and few real savings can result from its findings.

The Pacific Mills have perhaps accomplished as much as any single group in their use and development

of laboratories. Let us see what Edwin Farnum Greene, until recently connected with them, said about their work. Said Mr. Greene: "We paid out money on laboratories for three years before money began to come in; and then one improvement paid all the expenses, and other improvements followed." He continues: "Bridging the gap between scientific and practical men is always one of the problems of research. The most important value of our research is that it has taught, and is still teaching, overseers, foremen, superintendents and main operatives to develop accurate methods of observation and analysis. Therefore in addition to immediate visible savings we have made a fundamental investment which cannot but bring great returns in the future."

## Lawrence Praises Textile Research

Boston.—Research in the knit goods and cotton goods industry has been stimulating and valuable beyond measure for New England, John S. Lawrence, president, informed members of the New England Council at its meeting in the Statler building.

The present studies under the auspices of the New England Knit Goods Association Mr. Lawrence termed "unique among trade associations."

With reference to the textile industry, Mr. Lawrence said:

"The Council made for demonstration research studies in three important New England industries, shoes, knit goods and cotton dress goods. The researches of these industries have been stimulating and valuable almost beyond measure, while other activities of the research committee have resulted in a great increase in the use of research methods by our industries, from which both they and New England will greatly benefit.

"Similarly the marketing study of knitted underwear and hosiery made by the research committee has resulted in tangible evidence of the council's service to New England Industries. The problems of the industry, which are peculiar to New England, were disclosed so forcibly that this year there was formed the New England Knit Goods Association. It is unique in trade associations in that its program of activities is almost entirely devoted to joint research undertaken for the purpose of solving the mutual problems of the industry.

"The council found that 19.89 per cent of New England production was classed as textiles—cotton, wool and silk. Cotton and wool productions were not wholly New England problems, and members of the council early encouraged the formation of the Cotton Textile Institute, where the ablest brains of the industry were pooled, and more lately of the Wool Institute. These organizations are doing magnificent work. These industries are passing through great economic changes, adapting themselves to new public demands, to new marketing methods, to new requirements.

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Moreland Sizing Company

Established 1908

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Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.



MODEL J  
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4 Lines—Any Length

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ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE  
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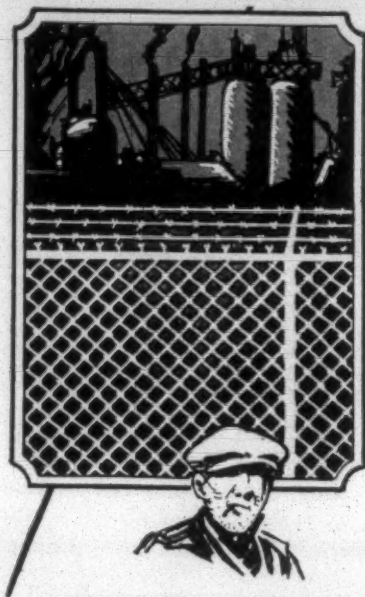
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Charlotte, N. C.

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# PAGE

## CHAIN LINK

and

## ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON FENCE



America's first wire fence - since 1883

## Public Responsibilities Of Business

(Continued from Page 5)

sibilities depends in no small measure upon the courage of its organizations and the vision of its press. The organization is the business forum; the business senate. Here business canvasses and clarifies its opinion and arrives at its decisions. The business press—if it fully measures up to its opportunity—is the "guide, philosopher and friend," valued in counsel, because it is as free to caution and to admonish as to approve and acclaim.

Let me elaborate that idea. I am a thorough believer both in business organization and in the business press. Both are potent allies of business and industry. But let me say that the business press should not content itself merely with reporting business deliberations and business decisions. It should take part in them. And in saying this I have no thought to detract from the value of the reporting function. That I know to be most valuable—that interchange of business experience. It enables me as a manufacturer in Illinois to profit by the successful methods of others, and it enables me to avoid errors that have been discovered elsewhere. That, I repeat, is a service of the highest order. But as a business man, as a manufacturer, as a member of trade and business organizations, I need, too, the candid advice of the business press. The business paper with its trained observers scanning the business horizon naturally has a wider view and an even better perspective upon the inter-relation of business events and movements than either the trade association or the individual business man. The value of this detached viewpoint and of the frank and friendly counsel of the business press cannot be too highly estimated. The business press has universal contact with business, it has the opportunity to mirror business to itself, and fearlessly to advocate sound policies and win for them the approval of both business and the public.

Moreover, never was the opportunity greater than now for the business press to make itself indispensable to business and industry. Never had it a like opportunity to stimulate leadership. For our business world is a rapidly changing world. In all its phases its processes are undergoing almost revolutionary readjustments. These require a new strategy, new tactics, new methods and, above all, unflagging fortitude and courage.

The business press, therefore, needs, it seems to me, to make of itself more than an accurate chronicler of events. The business publication that fully grasps its present opportunity will readjust itself to these changing conditions and interpret them. It will look beyond the things of today and point the way to sane procedure for tomorrow. It will serve as a clearing house of ideas. It will evolve new ideas.

It will not lull its readers into a false security by continuous sounding of the note that all's well in the

best possible business worlds if and when it knows that far reaching change is just around the corner. It will, rather, keep its readers alert and stimulate their individual thinking by candid discussion of facts and new ideas and changes it sees in the offing. It may, now and then, have an unpalatable truth to tell and the telling may make some of its readers angry. They may even write in and "stop their subscriptions." But even an angry subscriber can't turn aside the current of events, nor make black white; but if the watchman in the tower he asleep then there is indeed none to warn of approaching danger.

Above all else it will seek out those flaws and deteriorations within business and industry, those bad practices which tend to undermine and destroy the good name of business, and will vigorously counsel measures—measures to be undertaken by business itself—to scotch these evils. It will team up effectively with organized business—not to take the place of organization—but to give to business organization the immense weight of its influence in the great task of fulfilling the obligations which the public has every right to expect business fully to assume and as fully to discharge.

Thus far we have considered the editorial and reportorial functions of the business press as an aid to business in its acceptance and discharge of its public responsibilities. Let us now briefly consider that other great function of the business press—advertising.

Let me say at once that I am a strong believer in advertising. Nor am I a recent convert to that belief. Ever since I first engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling farming equipment, I have believed that good advertising will help a business grow just as surely as rain and sunshine in proper proportions and admixture make the corn of my good State of Illinois grow taller.

Both social and economic progress the creative force of advertising has been tremendous. Perhaps no other single factor has contributed more to our modern industrial process of mass production at lowered unit cost. For advertising has found the mass market for the use of the products of industry geared to high productive capacity.

It requires no elaboration of evidence to convince an audience of publishers of this great economic fact—this great fact which in a quarter of a century has built an automobile industry, for example, into one of the dominant industries of the world's greatest industrial nations by enabling it, time and again, to pass a "point of saturation" definitely and solemnly fixed, time and again, by the best expert minds.

As a stimulant to mass production, advertising has worked mightily toward high employment and wage levels. These levels make the American living standard the highest ever known, anywhere in the world.

Furthermore, advertising has proved a potent force in the new

## FOOTBALL SPECIAL

TO

Charlottesville, Va.

NOVEMBER 28TH

For Virginia-Carolina Game  
November 29th

Special round trip fares from all points in North Carolina.

Special sleeping cars. Drawing Rooms, Compartments, Sections, Lower and Uppers. Sleeping cars may be occupied for entire trip including stay at Charlottesville.

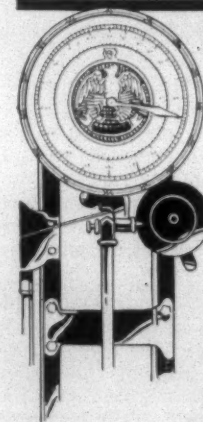
Leave Wednesday night. Return Friday morning. Only one day away from home.

Make your Pullman reservations now.

For further information call on any Southern Railway agent.

**Southern Railway System**

R. H. GRAHAM,  
Division Passenger Agent,  
Charlotte, N. C.



## NO MORE YARNS ABOUT YARNS

Slight variations in yarn are magnified in labor costs. Give your mill employees a known factor to work with and speed of handling becomes a matter of routine.

Do your experimenting on the testing machine—not in the mill.

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# SCOTT TESTERS

**Southern Railway System**

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All Expense Tour  
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December 22-31, 1928

Operated by

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**A Mill Superintendent**

told his friend about the improvement the

### WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

made in his products, and as a result his friend's textiles have greatly gained in texture and appearance.

Ask your supply man or write



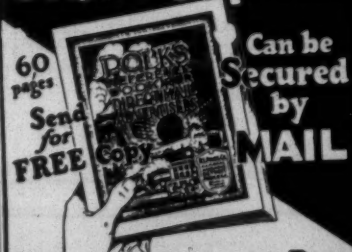
The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs  
Wyandotte, Michigan

### C. A. Meister Co. Incorporated

215 FOURTH AVENUE  
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### Colored and Fancy Cotton Yarns

### Orders-Inquiries



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Gives counts and prices on over 8,000 different lines of business. No matter what your business, in this book you will find the number of your prospective customers listed. Valuable information is also given as to how you can use the mails to secure orders and inquiries for your products or services.

Write for Your FREE Copy  
R. L. POLK & CO., Detroit, Mich.  
Largest City Directory Publishers in the World  
Mailing List Compilers—Business Statistics  
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alignment of business standards and practices and in a proper valuation of right relations between business and its public. Business conducted in the broad, revealing light of publicity simply can't get away with crookedness. A business which advertises consistently gives hostages to fair play and must redeem them. This is most beneficial. It assures at once better goods and better services.

As an exponent of better trade and business practice advertising is no novice. Like nearly every other trade, profession or calling known among men it had its day of wild oats and remorse, and it speaks for fair play out of the fulness of a bitter experience of prodigal days. For it once prostituted its gifts to the quack and the charlatan. That was the day when truth hid its face before the oom-pah of the gorgeous parade of superlatives. People read advertising to see to what lengths a fervid vocabulary of adjectives might carry one and in much the same frame of mind in which they listened to the ballyhoo of the side-show barker—expecting to get "stung"—and rarely were they disappointed.

But advertising cleansed its garments of the stain of quackery and stands today an able advocate of business confidence, based on fair dealing and honest service.

Today, the banker is no more vigorous to close the market place to the peddler of fake securities; the bar is no more alert to outlaw the shyster; the medical faculty is no more zealous to bar the quack than is the preponderant sentiment and practice of advertising to outlaw advertising quackery. Thus is advertising in stride with the best thought of American business which is choosing—and wisely choosing—itsself to undertake the task of setting the business premises in order.

One still hears, occasionally, the voice of a dissenter, charging advertising with wastefulness. That complaint which, by the way, is similar to those one hears directed against every other line of human endeavor, rarely, if ever, comes from those in business who understand and work with advertising. The charge of wastefulness is true in regard to only a part—a very small part of modern advertising. A business man who thinks advertising is a magic formula is likely to waste his money. But I am convinced that most of the advertising of today is a sincere, informative service which, upon the whole, has the appreciation and confidence of the buying public. It is mass selling, in time with the mass production of today.

And, now, gentlemen, will you permit a word as to your National Chamber as an agency for the evaluation of the public responsibilities of business. As you all well know the National Chamber is the forum in which business opinion is canvassed upon questions of timely interest, national scope and general application to business and industry. These opinions are available as advice and suggestion to those in authority in government when such

questions involve the action of either administrative or legislative authority. But there can be intelligent discussion and matured opinion there must be information, and before there can be adequate information there must be fact finding.

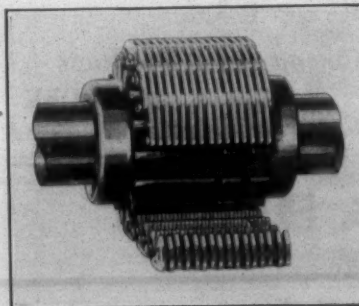
The service function of the National Chamber is a logical development of this need for fact finding and the continuing activities of its service departments provide current and dependable business information, inclusive of the entire range of business activities.

Naturally such a diversified program requires much expert work, but it is not our staff, competent though it be, which observes the new issues upon the business horizon. Business men—practical business men—serving on our committees perform this service. A roster of the names of these committee men would read like a Who's Who in American Business. Their service—a voluntary service—is above a dollars and cents valuation. It is a disinterested service. When our committee on agriculture, for example, approached its task it was not to find facts to support a particular theory of agricultural relief, but to discover all the facts in every phase of the problem so that American business might intelligently offer its aid to assist agriculture to take its proper status in our business and industrial scheme of things.

Only in that spirit can American business fully and properly solve its own problems and discharge its responsibilities both to itself and to its public. As the exponent of that spirit and of the conviction that "truth—and truth only—is safe," may business organization and the business press most fully justify their existence and most fully and effectively serve.

### Morse Flexible Coupling

The Morse Flexible Coupling consists primarily of a Morse Chain wrapping two sprockets, each one-half the width of chain, one with guide groove in center of face to hold chain in place, the other with no guide groove and free to float



Morse Flexible Coupling

under the chain. The chain fits loose enough on the sprockets to take care of ordinary misalignment and lack of parallelism.

The high efficiency, durability and simplicity should recommend this coupling to users of flexible couplings.

## PATENTS

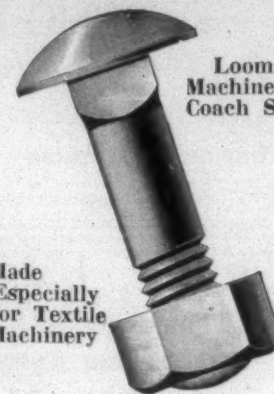
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### Hot Forged—Cut Thread

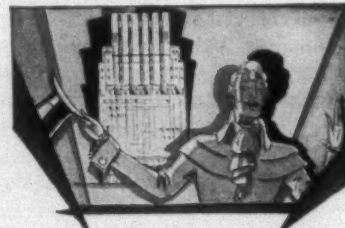


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Especially  
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Ask Your Dealer

Standard Nut & Bolt Co.  
Valley Falls, R. I.



New York's Newest Hotel

### The Pirradilly

227 West 45th Street  
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Adjacent to Every  
Activity

600 Bright Sunlit Rooms  
Each with Bath, Electric  
Fan, Ice Water

Single Room & Bath \$3.00

Double Room & Bath \$4.50

Exceptional Restaurant  
and Luncheonette

Wire at our Expense for  
Reservations

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Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving, Lambeth Spinning, and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation,  
Charlotte, N. C.



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79-83 Leonard Street  
New York

99 Chauncy St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

## Leslie, Evans & Company

39-41 Thomas St.

New York

Selling Agents for Southern Mills  
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

## W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
320 Broadway, New York City  
Sole Selling Agents for

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,  
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## WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828  
43 and 45 Worth Street, New York  
Selling Agents For  
Southern Cotton Mills

Baltimore  
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St. Paul

Philadelphia  
San Francisco

Boston  
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Cincinnati

St. Joseph  
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93 Franklin St., Boston

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Atlanta

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## Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

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Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

## CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway  
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Selling Agents for

GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

# Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were quiet during the week, but prices held steady and there was a fair business in small order sales. It is estimated that the mills on unfinished goods are, on an average, sold through to the end of the year. Business in finished goods was moderately large. More business was done on gingham, colored sheets and pillow cases. Buyers were cautious and continually bid below asking prices before buying.

Sales of print cloths were somewhat larger at the end of the week, although the total volume for the week was lower than the average of the past several weeks. In print cloths the 60x48s continued to sell in small to moderate lots spot and into January at 6½c. The 64x60s came out at 7½c first hand, one or two houses disposing of a light yardage at this level, while others reported themselves out of the market. After heavy bidding 80 squares were reported to have yielded and sales were made for December and January at 10½c, nearer goods holding at 10½c with 11c asked for actual spots. The 76x72s sold in small lots at 9½c. The 68x72s came out second hand at 8½c, and there were rumors of one or two first hands considering the price. On 64x56c 7½c was the market, with some still asking 7½c. Spot 28-inch 64x60s were reported at 6½c.

Prices on sheetings held unchanged, despite some fair bids on a few styles. There have been a number of reports regarding bidding of even money for 5.50 yard, on several sizable quantities, and also that these bids had been declined, with mills holding for 6½ net. The contention of the trade generally has been that most of these sheeting prices have been altogether too low already, and there has been a decided aversion toward making any further concessions. For 36-inch, 5.00 yard, 6½ to 7 net is the range; 7½ net for 4.70 yard; 8½ to seven-eighths, net, for 56x60, 4.00 yard; 5½ net for 40 squares, 6.15 yard; there were reports that fair quantity of 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard for nearby and for next month, had sold this week at 8½ net. However, reports of other goods at three-eighths continued to be heard.

Total consumption of cotton fab-

ric by the tire industry during the nine months ended September 30 is larger than the total production for 1927, the largest year on record in this respect. September consumption was 17,796,599 pounds, bringing the total for the first nine months of the year to 195,776,417 pounds. Consumption for the entire year 1927 was 177,979,818 pounds, Rubber Association of American figures indicate.

Spots of 90x60 carded broadcloths have been reported sold in first hands at 10½ cents. For later contract, 10½ cents quoted. First hands quote 11 cents on 100x60 carded; reports of seven-eighths in second hands. Spots of 112x60 carded quoted at 12½ cents; some contracts reported at five-eighths. The last heard on 80x56 carded had been 8½ cents and on feeler-motion 80x60, 9½ cents, contract; 9 cents for non-feeler.

Eastern makes of 128x69 combed were quoted from 16½ to 17½ cents for 144x76 singles, depending upon the make; one fair make continued to be reported in second hands at 18½ cents.

The fine and fancy cloth market was active in spots, with a fair amount of business continuing to be placed in both fancies and some staple lines. Further reports were current in a number of quarters of good business done in the higher priced rayon specialties, while lower grade goods were a subject of fair inquiry and interest on the part of buyers. Dress goods lines were of principal interest, but a little more activity than has been recently noted was to be found in the lining trade, and in brassiere cloths, handkerchief goods and some other lines some desirable commitments were outstanding.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	6½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x60s....	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s....	11
Dress gingham .....	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd. ....	11½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd. 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12½
Tickings, 8-oz. ....	21-22½
Denims .....	17
Staple gingham, 27-in. ....	10½

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — After a quiet start, the yarn market developed more activity before the week ended and trade showed improvement at the close. There was a fairly good demand for knitting and insulating yarns. In some instances knitters purchased in lots of 50,000 to 60,000 pounds for delivery within the next few weeks. The insulating trade were reported as placing orders running from 25,000 to 100,000 pounds for delivery early after the first of the year. This latter business was done under very competitive conditions, but no price shading was reported.

The weaving mills have not been as active as other divisions and are expected to show more interest soon. Large orders for their products, coupled with a minimum buying of yarns, is likely to bring larger numbers of weaving mills into the market soon.

The market so far this month has continued to show improvement, although the volume of business is below that in the first half of October.

Most yarn consumers in this area are said to be covered for virtually the balance of the year and in many instances orders are on hand to assure immediate use of this yarn on delivery. In a few cases orders have been placed for requirements well into the first quarter. Majority of buyers, however, are not figuring beyond the end of the year.

In general the situation as it now appears is as healthy as can be expected and if the month winds up so as to balance November sales with those of September and October yarn factors no doubt will express much gratification. Nothing has transpired during the last week or so which would indicate any market recession in current interest and sales.

While occasional weakness in prices is reported most spinners have not changed their decisions of values in the last few weeks. Wires from the South state that orders on hand are sufficient to keep spindles active for some weeks and for this reason spinners it is stated are not in absolute need of additional business at this time. There has been no easing off in raw material prices and opinion is inclined to lean on the bullish side.

While some yarn men here insist that yarns have been too freely

produced within the last eight weeks, there have been no signs of stocks accumulations and it seems more likely that the spinners have not exceeded their orders. There are only small stocks in this market and little is heard of any large stocks in spinners hand. The whole situation appears healthier than at any other time this year. Mills are maintaining prices well, and with larger buying developing, it is believed here that a much better yarn market is on the way.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	32
10s	33
12s	34
14s	35 1/2
16s	37
20s	38
24s	40
30s	44 1/2
36s	48
40s	51
40s ex.	53 1/2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	32 1/2
10s	32 1/2
12s	33 1/2
14s	34
16s	35
20s	36 1/2
24s	37 1/2
26s	39
30s	40
36s	44
40s	47 1/2
40s ex.	52
50s	55
60s	59
Tinged Carpet, 3 and 4-ply	31
White Carpet, 3 and 4-ply	32

Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s, 1-ply	29
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	29
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	30
12s, 2-ply	31
16s, 2-ply	34
20s, 2-ply	35
26s, 2-ply	37 1/2
30s, 2-ply	38 1/2

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	32
10s	32 1/2
12s	33 1/2
16s	35
26s	38

Southern Single Chain Warp	
10s	32 1/2
12s	33
16s	35
20s	36
26s	38
30s	39

Southern Single Skeins	
6s	31
8s	31 1/2
12s	32 1/2
14s	33
16s	34
20s	35
22s	35 1/2
24s	36 1/2
26s	37 1/2
28s	37 1/2

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	31 1/2
10s	32
12s	32 1/2
14s	33
16s	33 1/2
18s	34
20s	34
22s	34 1/2
24s	35 1/2
26s	36
28s	36 1/2
30s	39
40s	46 1/2
30s	37 1/2

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An experienced and capable slasher man for specialty cotton work, coarse and fine numbers. Address L. C. M. care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Single man having experience in spinning or spooling, to install machines in cotton mills. Write "A" care Southern Textile Bulletin, giving age and length of time employed in mills.

### Wanted

Salesman — Large corporation doing national business. Has established trade. Wants textile college graduate with experience weaving, slashing or finishing to cover North Carolina. Must be man of character. Remuneration based on service rendered; liberal salary to start. When answering give brief history education and experience, furnish three references. Address K. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as engineer master mechanic or assistant. Want mills needing engineering advice to write me. Am not connected with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Guarantee results. No. 5527.

WANT positions as overseer cloth room. Eight years experience on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheeting, drill, duck, sateen, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, and familiar with all kinds of looms. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weave mill. Eleven years as superintendent at present place. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer on fly-frames, card grinder or second hand in carding 15 years experience and good references. Other help in family. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent fancy or jacquard weave mill. Long experience, unblemished record and good references. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent and manager. Know the business from the ground up, on print cloth, sheeting, drills and colored work. Age 49. Eleven years with mill which has been sold. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience and the best of references. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Or as carder and spinner if chance of early promotion. On present job 10 years. Age 37. References. No. 5535.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Several years experience on sheeting, drills and duck. Best of references. No. 5536.

WANT position as master mechanic. Married, age 35, 14 years experience in mechanical and electrical work. Several years master mechanic. No. 5537.

WANT position as master mechanic. 19 years experience in mill shops. Eight years master mechanic on electric power. Can change on short notice. No. 5538.

WANT position as superintendent. Several years experience on white goods, many years with the same company. Good references. No. 5539.

WANT position as master mechanic, in large mill. 12 years experience. Familiar with steam and electric drive. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5540.

WANT position as roll coverer. 20 years experience in roll covering and as yard overseer. Want large job and can go anywhere. Age 38, and strictly sober. No. 5541.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Know some designing; am a good loom man. Present employers will recommend me for a better job. No. 5542.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 33. Have 16 years experience in carding. Will go anywhere in the South. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5543.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience. On present job several years. Best qualifications and good character. No. 5544.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning. A thorough cotton man. Know how and what it takes to make good yarn. Married. No. 5545.

WANT position as overseer weaving, in plain mill; many years experience, and best of references. No. 5546.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years on both wet and dry finishing, white and colored goods, such as gingham, shirting, handkerchiefs, rayon filled goods, print cloth. Age 40. Married. Best of references. No. 5547.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in spinning in a large mill. Age 33, married, sober, and good references. No. 5548.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning. 15 years experience in yarn and cloth manufacture. I. C. S. diploma. Best references. No. 5549.

WANT position as overseer weaving in small plain mill, or as second hand in weaving in larger mill. Age 39, best references. Now taking I. C. S. course. No. 5550.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancy. Age 45. Two boys in family to work, one a weaver the other a loom-fixer. 10 years with one mill company. Best of references. No. 5551.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning in large mill or both carding and spinning in smaller mill. Or position as superintendent of small yarn yarn mill. Best of references. No. 5552.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning or weaving. Experienced on white and colored goods, yarns, hosiery and mop weaving. No. 5553.

WANT position as music instructor. 20 years experience; bands, orchestras, bugle corps. Harmonica bands, adult and juvenile. Wife also musician. Let us start a musical organization in your mill town. No. 5554.

WANT position as office man or shipping clerk. Age 21. Two years in college. Graduate Southern Business University. Know bookkeeping, also shipping. No. 5555.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic—or both. Experienced in some of the largest plants in the South. Best of references. No. 5556.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5557.

WANT position as overseer winding or winding and twisting. Can give satisfaction. References. No. 5558.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would like place in N. C., but will go anywhere. Now employed but wish to change. Best of references. No. 5559.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning or both. Capable, efficient and experienced. No. 5560.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as second hand in large mill. Can give satisfaction. (From this man's letter we judge him to be well educated.) No. 5561.

WANT day position as overseer weaving. Now employed at night. Can give best of references and satisfaction. No. 5562.



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H & B American Machine Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
National Ring Traveler Co.  
Roy, B. S. & Son  
Saco-Loell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Stafford Co., The  
Terrell Machine Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works  
Universal Winding Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**  
H & B American Machine Company.  
Saco-Loell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Hart Products Corp.  
Oakite Products, Inc.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Chas. H. Stone  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Stock Drying Machines—**  
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.**
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**  
Saco-Loell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Flexible)—**  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Cranes—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Desizing Materials—**  
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
- Dobby Chain—**  
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Doffing Boxes—**  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers—**  
Saco-Loell Shops  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Universal Winding Co.
- Doublers (Yarn)—**  
Foster Machine Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
- Drop Wires—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Dryers (Centrifugal)—**  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
- Tolhurst Machine Co.**
- Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Materials—  
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.  
Dyestuffs and Chemicals—  
American Aniline & Extract Co.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.
- Bosson & Lane**  
Chemical & Dye Corp.  
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
General Dyestuffs Corp.  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
John D. Lewis  
National Aniline & Chemical Co.  
Newport Chemical Works  
Sandoz Chemical Co.  
Chas. H. Stone  
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Dyeing Machinery—**  
B. Thies, Inc.
- Dye Works—**  
Franklin Process Co.
- Electrical Engineers—**  
R. H. Bouligny, Inc.
- Electric Fans—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- Electric Hoists—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Electric Lighting—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.
- Electric Motors—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Fairbanks-Morse & Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Lincoln Electric Co.
- Electric Supplies—**  
General Electric Co.
- Elevators—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Engineers (Mill)—**  
—See Architects and Mill Engineers
- Engineers (Ventilating)—**  
American Moistening Co.  
Bahnson Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
—See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Extractors—**  
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works
- Fences (Iron and Wire)—**  
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
- Fibre Specialties—**  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Finishing Compounds—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
D. & M. Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**  
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing
- Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.**
- Flat Wall Paint—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Fluted Rolls—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H & B American Machine Company.  
Saco-Loell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyer Pressers and Overhaulers—**  
Saco-Loell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**  
H & B American Machine Company.  
Saco-Loell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works
- Frames—**  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Friction Clutches—**  
—See Clutches
- Garment Dyeing Machines—**  
Klauder Waldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Garnett Roll Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Gearing (Silent Flexible)—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Gears—**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Ferguson Gear Co.  
Link-Belt Company  
J. Zagora Machine & Parts Co.
- Grab Buckets—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Greases—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Adam Cook's Sons, Inc.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Grease Cups—**  
Link-Belt Company.
- Gudgeon Rolls—**  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Washburn  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.



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- Grinding Wheels**  
E. J. Atkins & Co.  
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Hand Knotters**  
Barber-Colman Co.  
**Hand Stripping Cards**  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Hangers (Ball and Socket)**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Link-Belt Company.  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Hangers (Shaft)**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Company  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Hardware Supplies**  
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Harness Twine**  
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Harness and Frames**  
—See Heddles and Frames
- Heddles and Frames**  
Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
J. H. Williams Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Hosiery Drying Forms**  
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
J. H. Williams Co.
- Hosiery Dyeing Machines**  
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Humidifiers**  
American Moistening Co.  
Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Hydro-Extractors**  
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- Hydrogen Peroxide**  
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
- Hydrosulphites**  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Indicating Recording and Controlling Instruments**  
C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.
- Indigo Dyeing Machinery**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
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Briggs-Shaffner Co.
- Kettles (Mixing)**  
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
- Kettles (Starch)**  
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
- Knit Goods Finishing Machines**  
Kaumagraph Co.
- Knitting Lubricants**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.
- Knotters**  
Barber-Colman Co.
- Landscape Architect**  
E. S. Draper
- Laundry Machinery**  
Tolhurst Machine Works
- Lease Rods**  
Washburn
- Leather Packings**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.
- Leather Loom Pickers**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Leather Strapping**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.
- Leather Straps**  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Liquid Chlorine**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Looms**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation.  
Stafford Co., The
- Loom Drop Wires**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation.  
Grelat Mfg. Co.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Loom Harness**  
Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Loom Pickers**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Loom Reeds**  
Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Loom Supplies**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
- E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.**  
Lubricants—  
Adam Cooks Sons, Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Standard Oil Co.  
The Texas Co.
- Lug Straps**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Machine Works—  
J. Zagora Machine & Parts Co.
- Machinery Enamel**  
—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Mangles**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Markers**  
Kaumagraph Co.
- Measuring and Folding Machines**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Mercerizing Machinery**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Metal Paint**  
—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Meters**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.
- Mill Architects**  
—See Architects.
- Mill Lighting**  
—See Electric Lighting.
- Mill Starches**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Keever Starch Co.  
Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
Stein, Hall & Co.
- Mill Supplies**  
Charles Bond Co.  
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Garland Mfg. Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Mill Trucks**  
W. T. Lane & Bros.
- Mill White**  
—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Napper Clothing**  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Napper Roll Grinders**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Oils**  
The Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
A. W. Harris Oil Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Standard Oil Co.  
The Texas Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Oils (Rayon)**  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Opening Machinery**  
H. & B. American Machine Company.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitlin Machine Works
- Overhaulers**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Package Dyeing Machinery—  
E. Thies, Inc.
- Overseaming and Overedging Machines**  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- Packing Cases (Wood)**  
David M. Lea & Co., Inc.
- Paints**  
DuPont de Nemours Co., E. I.  
Tripod Paint Co.
- Patents**  
Paul B. Eaton
- Picker Gears**  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Pickers (Leather)**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Graton & Knight Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Pickers and Lappers**  
H. & B. American Machine Company.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitlin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Picker Loops**  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- Picker Sticks**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Piece Dyeing Machinery**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Pipe and Fittings**  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Portable Elevators**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Pinboards**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)**  
Draper Corporation.  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Washburn  
Whitlin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Presses**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
Economy Baler Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Power Transmission Machinery**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Charles Bond Co.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Link-Belt Company.  
Morse Chain Co.  
Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Porcelain Guides and Parts**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Printing Machinery**  
Briggs-Shaffner Co.
- Pulleys (Cast Iron)**  
Charles Bond Co.  
Link-Belt Company.  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Quillers**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Universal Winding Co.
- Quill Cleaners**  
Terrell Machine Co.
- Quill Boards**  
Washburn
- Raw Stock Machines**  
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rayon, Celanese, Artificial Silk—  
American Glanzstoff Corp.  
Celanese Corp. of America  
Commercial Fibre Co.  
DuPont Rayon Co.  
The Viscose Co.
- Rayon Dryers**  
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- Receptacles**  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Reeds**  
Charlotte Mfg. Co.  
Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Reels**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rings**  
Draper Corporation.  
H. & B. American Machine Company.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Ring Spinning Frames**  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Whitlin Machine Works
- Ring Traveler**  
Dary Ring Traveler Co.  
National Ring Traveler Co.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
- Roller Leather**  
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.  
R. Newmann & Co.
- Roll Machines**  
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Rolls**  
American Bobbin Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine Company.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Washburn  
Whitlin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Rolls (Metal)**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Rubber)**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Wood)**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Washburn
- Roller Bearings**  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Timken Roller Bearing Co.
- Rope Drives**  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Round Leather Harness Straps**  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc.
- Roving Cans and Boxes**  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Roving Machinery**  
H. & B. American Machine Company.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitlin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Saddles**  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- Sanitary Equipment**  
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
- Scouring Machines**  
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.
- Scouring Powders**  
Arabol Mfg. Co., The  
Bosson & Lane  
Ford, J. B. Co.
- Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders**  
Oakite Products, Inc.
- Sesquicarbonate of Soda**  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)**  
Amory, Browne & Co.  
Curran & Barry  
Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.  
Iselin-Jefferson Co.  
W. H. Langley & Co.  
Leslie, Evans & Co.  
Reeves Bros.  
Wellington, Sears & Co.
- Sewing Machines and Supplies**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Shafting, Hangers, Etc.**  
—See Power Transmission Machinery
- Shear Grinders**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Shell Rolls**  
H. & B. American Machine Company.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Washburn
- Shuttles**  
David Brown Co.  
Lowell Shuttle Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
J. H. Williams Co., The
- Silent Chain Drives**  
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
Ramsey Chain Co.
- Singeing Machinery**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Sizing Machines**  
Charles B. Johnson  
H. & B. American Machine Company.  
Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Sizing Starches, Gums**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Haberland Mfg. Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Sizing Compounds**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Drake Corp.  
D. & M. Co.  
Haberland Mfg. Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
John P. Marston & Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Skein Machines**  
Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Skewers**  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, Dana S. Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Slashers**  
Charles B. Johnson  
H. & B. American Machine Company  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- Slasher Combs**  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Soaps**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- Soda Ash**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
Chas. H. Stone  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Sodium Perborate**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
- Sodium Peroxide**  
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
- Softeners**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Chas. H. Stone  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymser Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.



# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Softeners (Oil)**—  
 Arabol Mfg. Co.  
 Borne, Scrymser Co.  
 Bosson & Lane  
 Hart Products Corp.  
 E. F. Houghton & Co.  
 Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co.  
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
 Seydel Chemical Co.  
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Spindles**—  
 Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
 Draper Corporation.  
 Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
 H & B American Machine Company  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
 Whitin Machine Works  
**Spindle Repairers**—  
 Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
 Draper Corporation.  
 Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
 H & B American Machine Company.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
**Spinning Frame Saddles**—  
 Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
**Spinning Frame Top Rolls (Wood)**—  
 Washburn  
**Spinning Rings**—  
 Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
 Draper Corporation.  
 Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
 H & B American Machine Company.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Whitin Machine Works  
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
**Spinning Tapes**—  
 American Textile Banding Co.  
 Barber Mfg. Co.  
 Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.  
 Lambeth Rope Corp.  
**Spools**—  
 David Brown Co.  
 Courtney, Dana S. Co.  
 Leathershire Spool & Mfg. Co.  
 Walter L. Parker Co.  
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
 U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
**Spoolers**—  
 Draper Corporation.  
**High Speed Warpers**—  
 Barber-Colman Co.  
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
 Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Whitin Machine Works  
**Spooler Tensions (Filling Wind)**—  
 Foster Machine & Foundry Co.  
**Sprockets**—  
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
 Link-Belt Company.  
**Sprockets, Silent Chain**—  
 Link-Belt Co.  
 Morse Chain Co.  
**Squeeze Rolls**—  
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Starch**—  
 Arabol Mfg. Co.  
 Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
 Corn Products Refining Co.  
 Keefer Starch Co.  
 Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
 Stein, Hall & Co.  
**Steel (Electric Furnace)**—  
 Timken Roller Bearing Co.  
**Steel (Open Hearth)**—  
 Timken Roller Bearing Co.  
**Steel (Special Analysis)**—  
 Timken Roller Bearing Co.  
**Stencil Machines**—  
 A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.  
**Stencil Papers**—  
 A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.  
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**Stripper Cards**—  
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**Sulphur Dyeing Machines**—  
 Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
**Tanks**—  
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Tape**—  
 Barber Mfg. Co.  
 Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.  
 Lambeth Rope Corp.  
**Temperature Regulators, Pressure**—  
 C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co.  
 Taylor Instrument Cos.  
**Temples**—  
 Draper Corporation.  
**Textile Apparatus (Fabric)**—  
 B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
 Henry L. Scott & Co.  
**Textile Castings**—  
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Textile Cost Engineers**—  
 Rhine, Moore & Thies  
**Textile Dryers**—  
 American Moistening Co.  
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
**Textile Gums**—  
 Arabol Mfg. Co.

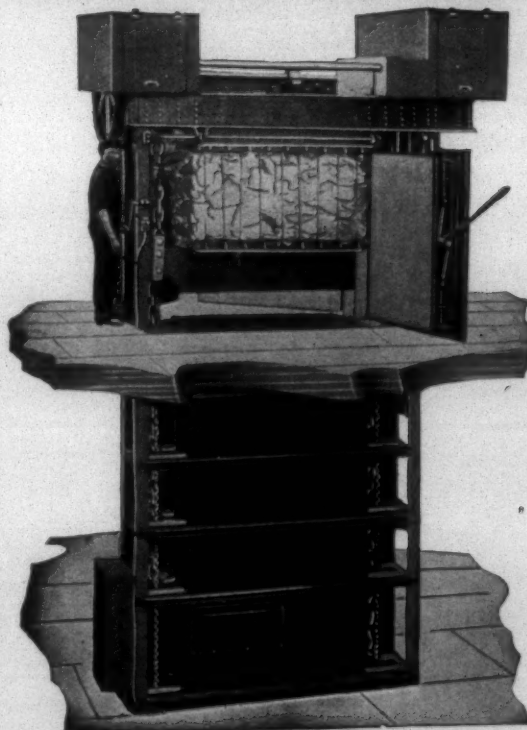
Stein, Hall & Co.  
 Chas. H. Stone  
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Textile Machinery Specialties**—  
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
**Textile Soda**—  
 J. B. Ford Co.  
 Mathieson Alkali Works  
**Thermometers**—  
 Taylor Instrument Cos.  
**Thermostats**—  
 Taylor Instrument Cos.  
**Top Rolls For Spinning Frames**—  
 H & B American Machine Company.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Washburn  
**Trademarking Machines**—  
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
**Transfer Stamps**—  
 Kaumagraph Co.  
**Transmission**—  
 S. K. F. Industries.  
 T. B. Wood's Sons Co.  
**Transmission Belts**—  
 Charles Bond Co.  
 Graton & Knight Co.  
 E. F. Houghton & Co.  
**Transmission Machinery**—  
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
 Link-Belt Company.  
 Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.  
 T. B. Woods Sons Co.  
**Toilets**—  
 Vogel, Joseph A. Co.  
**Transmission Silent Chain**—  
 Link-Belt Co.  
 Morse Chain Co.  
 Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.  
**Traveler Cups**—  
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
**Trucks (Mill)**—  
 W. T. Lane & Bros.  
 Rogers Fibre Co.  
**Trucks for Pin Boards**—  
 Washburn  
**Tube Dyeing Machinery**—  
 B. Thies, Inc.  
**Tubes (Paper)**—  
 Sonoco Products Co.  
**Turbines (Steam)**—  
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
**Tubing (Seamless Steel)**—  
 Timken Roller Bearing Co.  
**Twister Rings**—  
 Draper Corporation.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
**Twisting Machinery**—  
 Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
 Draper Corporation.  
 H & B American Machine Company.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Whitin Machine Works  
**Varnishes**—  
 The Glidden Co.  
**Vacuum Extractors**—  
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
**Ventilating Apparatus**—  
 American Moistening Co.  
 Parks-Cramer Co.  
 The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
**Ventilating Fans**—  
 B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
**Warp Drawing Machines**—  
 Barber-Colman Co.  
 Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
**Warpers**—  
 Barber-Colman Co.  
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
 Draper Corporation.  
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
 T. C. Entwistle Co.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
**Warp Conditioners**—  
 E. F. Houghton & Co.  
**Warp Dressing**—  
 Arabol Mfg. Co.  
 Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
 Bosson & Lane  
 Hart Products Corp.  
 Seydel Woolley Co.  
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
 Chas. H. Stone  
**Warp Sizing**—  
 Arabol Mfg. Co.  
 Borne, Scrymser Co.  
 Stein, Hall & Co.  
 Chas. H. Stone  
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Warp Stop Motion**—  
 Draper Corporation.  
 R. L. Warp Stop Equipment Co.  
**Warp Tying Machinery**—  
 Barber-Colman Co.  
**Warpers (Silk or Rayon)**—  
 Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
 Sipp Machine Co.  
**Washers (Fibre)**—  
 Rogers Fibre Co.  
**Waste Reclaiming Machinery**—  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
 Whitin Machine Works  
 Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
**Waste Presses**—  
 Economy Baler Co.  
**Water Controlling Apparatus**—  
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
**Water Wheels**—  
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

**Weighting Compounds**—  
 Arabol Mfg. Co.  
 Bosson & Lane  
 General Dyestuff Corp.  
 Hart Products Corp.  
 Marston, Jno. P. Co.  
 Seydel Chemical Co.  
 Seydel Woolley Co.  
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
**Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)**—  
 Lincoln Electric Co.  
**Whizzers**—  
 Tolhurst Machine Works  
**Winders**—  
 Abbott Machine Co.  
 Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
 Foster Machine Co.  
 Universal Winding Co.  
**Winders (Skeln)**—  
 Foster Machine Co.  
 Sipp Machine Co.

**Windows**—  
 Carrier Engineering Corp.  
 Parks-Cramer Co.  
**Yarn Conditioning Machines**—  
 The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  
 C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.  
**Yardage Clocks**—  
 T. C. Entwistle Co.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
**Yarn Tension Device**—  
 Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.  
 Saco-Lowell Shops  
**Yarn Presses**—  
 Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
 Economy Baler Co.  
**Yarns (Cotton)**—  
 American Yarn and Processing Co.  
 Mauney Steel Co.  
**Yarns (Mercerized)**—  
 American Yarn and Processing Co.  
 Mauney Steel Co.  
**Yarn Testing Machines**—  
 Scott, Henry L. & Co.

## ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Waste  
Press



Up-Stroke  
Hydraulic  
Performance,  
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Operated

Saves

First Cost  
Pits  
Floor Space  
Labor  
Operating Costs

Presses for Waste,  
Cloth, Yarn, etc.

Largest Line in U. S.

ECONOMY BALER CO.,

ANN ARBOR,  
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## Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs  
 Rice Dobby Chain Company  
 Millbury :: :: :: Mass.



**B.S. Roy & Son Co.**  
ESTABLISHED 1868  
**Textile Grinding Machinery**  
 Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.

Roy Card Grinders are accepted generally as the standard of perfection. You can be certain that your cards will always be in efficient condition if you are equipped with Roy Grinders.

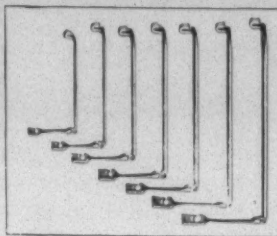
When the founder of B. S. Roy & Son Co., invented the Traverse Card Grinder, the process of card grinding became revolutionized.

Leadership in the manufacture of this pioneer machine has been constantly maintained through improvement in designs that meet every requirement of the American textile industry.

In 1868 B. S. Roy invented the traverse grinder which completely revolutionized card grinding. In the sixty years that have followed ROY GRINDERS have been specified for accuracy and long life under hard usage.



ROY GRINDERS are  
 Standard Equipment  
 in Textile Mills  
 Everywhere



## IT PAYS

### To Have Us Inspect and Repair Your Spinning Frames

It's costly to operate with spinning frames out of alignment and repair. It shortens the life of rolls and gears, curtails quantity and lowers quality of output. Our experienced mechanics will put your spinning frames in perfect running order—You'll quickly notice the reduction in operating expense.

*Write to us today!*

*We Manufacture,  
 Overhaul and  
 Repair  
 Cotton Mill  
 Machinery*

**Southern Spindle  
 and  
 Flyer Co., Inc.**  
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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 Pres. and Treas.  
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FIG. 20.  
 Oblong Basket

## LANE

**Patent Steel Frame  
 Canvas Mill Baskets**

Lane Basket users may enjoy the direct benefits which follow naturally the successful manufacturing and marketing of a thoroughly tried and standardized article for more than 25 years in textile mills.

## W. T. Lane & Brothers

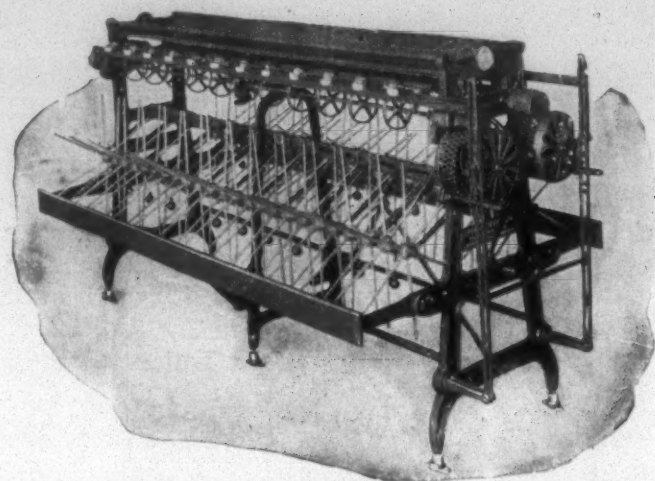
*Originators and Manufacturers of  
 Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**





# Rayon Skein Winder



## —OILLESS SPINDLE BEARINGS—

Sipp winders are equipped with patented oilless spindle bearings.

### Features

Oilless  
Reversible

Noiseless  
Renewable

Saves wear on ends of the spindles.

Specially designed to wind  
Rayon, Silk and mercerized yarn  
from skein to spool

Steel pipe frame construction

Patented rigid traverse motion

Single or double drive

Also Rayon Warpers (heavy type) various sizes

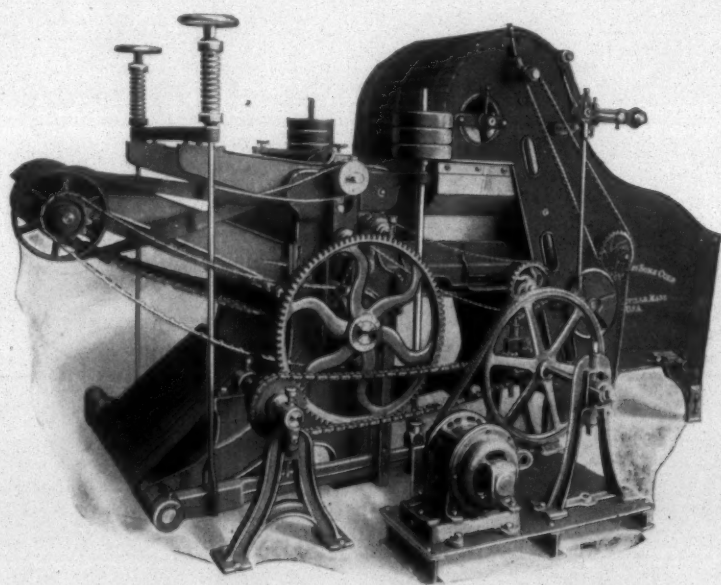
*Southern Agent*

G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte, N. C.



**The Sipp Machine Company**

Paterson, N. J.



## Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

**C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP, Graniteville, Mass.**

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Mills That Are Using

# D & M

## Special Tallow

are impressed with the uniform sizing of their warps. The result, of course, is

**Better Weaving**

*We Also Manufacture*

**D & M Finishing Paste Extra**

For Gingham, Chambrays, Etc.

**Special Materials**

For Rayon Filled Goods or Goods That Are Part  
Rayon

## D & M Company

Office and Plant:

Charlotte, N. C.



# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 22, 1928.

## *News of the Mill Villages*

### ELBERTON, GA.

#### Elberton Cotton Mills.

This mill is running along nicely with plenty of help at present.

Mr. E. J. Roswell and family have moved back from Whitehall, Ga. We are glad to welcome them back again. They are good people.

A few of us went down to Mr. J. G. Conwell's at the Silk Mill Saturday night to a little singing, and heard some good singing. Mr. Conwell is a natural musician anyway.

We have two good live Sunday schools here, both well attended. Always glad to have visitors.

We have preaching every Sunday night and fourth Saturday nights. Brother H. O. Green, Brother J. C. West, Baptist, and Sister Bessie McCurley, Holiness, all good preachers.

We are always glad to get the Bulletin and the Home Section.

B. W. J.

### POMONA, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running on full time with plenty of employees.

Mr. E. B. Nuckles, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Hazel Newell, of Pomona Mills, N. C., were married Saturday afternoon, November 10th, at 4 o'clock, at Danville, Va. Mr. Nuckles is a postal clerk in Cleveland, Ohio, where they will make their home.

Mrs. J. C. Brady is sick at her home on Spring Garden street extension, where she has been confined for seven weeks.

Mr. W. D. Newell, of Watkins street, has been ill for quite awhile at his home.

Mr. Ralph Higgins has again taken charge of the spinning room.

Mr. Scott, the former overseer of the spinning room, has been transferred to the night run.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. V. Williams, of

Burlington, N. C., spent the weekend here with relatives and friends.  
RED.

### LOCKHART, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is running along smoothly here now, full time and no talk of curtailing any more soon. Some are wondering how many days we will get for Christmas.

Messrs. J. D. Cooper, R. B. Vance, W. M. Hix, T. W. Roberts, R. L. Daniel, B. W. Meggs, J. K. Plemmons, W. C. Howe, H. E. Hill, H. B. Cabaniss, C. G. Kendrick, T. E. Broome, J. P. Hagerty and John Gregory motored to Union, S. C., Monday, November 12th, to attend the annual Armistice banquet of Union Post No. 22, American Legion, and all returned home full of turkey and loud praise for the splendid menu placed before them by the American Legion Auxiliary. The guests of honor were George B. Levy, Department Commander, and Admiral Newton A. McCully.

Well, Aunt Becky, you can bet your last dollar I was there and on time and was not a bit too timid to go in and enjoy the occasion. There was about three hundred Legionnaires present and you can imagine what a jolly time we had. The Union High School Band furnished music for the occasion.  
TOP.

### LANGLEY, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Most all of our people have been attending fall festival for the past week. They had many things of interest on exhibit, such as poultry, live stock and grain. Most every merchant of Augusta gave a prize to the various booths.

The Good Samaritan Bible class of the Baptist church, a total of 53 men, visited the Methodist Bible class to hear Gormor Tolbert, of Aiken, S. C., address both classes combined. There was something around 200 men present. From ob-

servation we feel there were more to hear Tolbert's address. His subject was on love and reading was 12th chapter of Romans.

Mr. Claud Davis, Mr. J. W. Duncan, Mr. Crepps Gunter were visiting friends and relatives in Columbia, S. C., Sunday afternoon.

Lots of our men are having a great sport of hunting. Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Clarence Palmer went hunting Saturday afternoon and of course bagged more game than was needed at home and came by Bryant House and left a rabbit for the writer and gave special instructions how to serve it. A near riot was caused among the 40 other boarders when the rabbit was put on the writer's plate.

Mr. Luther Sweat, of Cedartown, Ga., has moved to our midst and we welcome his coming.

We are overhauling our machinery in the carding department and cutting down on speed of our cards. We feel that we are getting a better quality of work and are proud of the 98 per cent production record we are getting.

We note from the Columbia News, of Columbia, Tenn., that President Jones has made a present to each one of his mill of a suit of clothes. We certainly hope the officials of the Langley company will read this article and hope they will stir up a similar thing here.

We had a social gathering at the community house Saturday night. Our menu was oysters stewed and fried. Other refreshments were served and all reported a grand time.

Our basketball team defeated Bath by 18 to 17. It was an interesting game all the way through.

Mr. Jim Duncan and Mr. West Hunt were visiting the week-end in Augusta.

Mr. I. T. Harry states he has plenty of excitement of fall festival.

Mrs. Thomas, we have in our community two boarding houses we are proud of, also our school and churches are 100 per cent.

THREE BLACK CROWS.



## Becky Ann's Own Page

### TRAVELETTES

#### By Aunt Becky

At Martel Mills, Egan, Ga., we are always sure of a welcome from Superintendent E. B. Wise, and all his people. In the weave room, we found the multiple system working successfully, and turning out a fine product of drills and narrow sheeting.

This is a splendid community, and there is much interest taken in flowers, and through the leadership of Miss Whittaker, community worker, there is always something nice going on in a social or educational way.

V. A. Pharr, is overseer carding; W. C. Peyton, overseer spinning; J. W. Ballentine, overseer weaving; J. W. Bennett, cloth room overseer; F. C. Simpson, master mechanic.

Miss Margaret Sheffield has promised to correspond for the HOME SECTION occasionally and we hope our friends will give her bits of news that they would like to have published.

#### Piedmont and Egan

These are near Martel Mills, and Mr. C. B. Lanier, is superintendent; we had never before seen him, but liked him at once; and, when we heard so many compliments passed on him by his employees, we knew that our estimate of his splendid qualities was correct.

The weaving department was standing, but preparations were going on for an early resumption of work. Every other part of the mills were busy.

Mr. G. W. Hair, overseer of carding was busy when we went to his department, and on being notified that a lady wished to see him, looked as if he wanted to run the other way! But when he did muster up courage to face us and found "Becky Ann," you ought to have seen what a welcome we received. Wanted us to stay for dinner and all night in his home.

G. W. Hair is carder, W. J. Webb, second hand; W. J. Portman, picker man, W. B. Smith, card grinder; W. I. Craton, night carder, and V. H. Herring, night card grinder.

J. B. Oliver, overseer spinning, Marion McElroy, second hand, A. D. Dyson, second hand in winding, and O. Z. Williams, in twisting. Tom House, overseer weaving; — — Griffith in cloth room, and H. H. Herring, master mechanic.

Just before I left the mill a lovely girl with face lighted with a beautiful spirit, came to me with a cheery greeting and who was she? Why it was our Miss Rose Cole, formerly of Alco, and a splendid correspondent. Truly was delighted to see her,

and hope she will write to us from Piedmont.

#### Exposition Cotton Mills

The improvements around Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., during the past few years, are marvelous, as one would expect, with George S. Harris, president and J. W. Hames, superintendent. Evergreen hedges, velvety lawns, or pretty flowers are in evidence everywhere. Nine pounds of zinia seed were sown in every spot on the village where weeds formerly grew, and the transformation brought hundreds of visitors from the city to view the pretty effect.

The warm welcome and courtesies extended me by Messrs. Harris and Hames and all their general overseers, will never be forgotten. Exposition Mill is one of the nicest in the State, and we have a lot of subscribers there, and hope to add more to the list. Also, we need and must have a live correspondent. Who will volunteer?

Edward Chandler is overseer carding assisted by John Head and T. D. Pass by day and C. M. McFarland at night.

J. S. Gammon, overseer spinning, assisted in day by J. W. Naybors and J. D. Shuler, and at night by W. D. Roper.

Cliff Barnes, overseer weaving, assisted by Ben Sewell and C. L. Clemmer by day, and L. W. Wylie, at night; I. D. Huddleston, is slasher, and K. R. Elam, drawing-in man.

W. T. Stozier, overseer cloth room, with W. H. Kemp, second hand; B. R. Nance, master mechanic, assisted by J. A. Towns. All the overseers and second hands get THE BULLETIN.

Nearly every style of white goods is made here, from two to five harness.

We like to notice things in a man's office and here are a couple of quotations from under the glass on Superintendent Hames' desk.

"When you make a mistake, own up to it! It's easy to excuse or forgive when a man plays square and acknowledges his error. To hide a mistake, makes it more serious."

"When you meet a knocker, strike him where his brains ought to be, and kick him where they probably are."

We shall have more to say later, about Exposition Mills, and also the big Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, where we hope to visit on the return trip.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Smyre News.

The Busy Bee Club girls met at the community house on Monday

evening for their weekly meeting. After all business had been transacted all the girls were very busy with their sewing, when Mrs. Lanier suggested that a game be played. All the girls were invited to go into another room and Mrs. C. L. Williams was blindfolded and led into this room by Mrs. Lanier. When the blindfold was removed, Mrs. Williams, formerly Miss Jenny Gilbert, found that she was the honor guest of a shower which the girls had planned for her. It was very interesting to see each gift unwrapped and Mrs. Williams received a large number of beautiful gifts. Delicious refreshments were served by Misses Hazel Queen, Delphia Dagenhart, Alice Herring, Christine Moody, Fuelva McGinnas and Elizabeth Strange.

Miss Lillie Mae Broome and Mr. Mark Belt were quietly married at York, S. C., Saturday, November 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Belt have the best wishes of their friends here and elsewhere for a very happy life.

Mrs. S. A. Lanier's class of girls known as the "Cheerful Workers" were in charge of the worship program for Sunday school Sunday morning, November 4th. The program was rendered very effectively and was thoroughly enjoyed by the school. The class of young men taught by Mr. Holland, known as the "Young Americans," won the attendance banner for the largest percentage.

Church Conference was held at Smyre M. E. church Sunday, November 4th, with the larger part of the membership being present for this service. Plans for the year's work were discussed and it is hoped that much good will be accomplished for the coming year. Rev. A. W. Lynch is pastor of Smyre church for another year and he feels that he can do better work this year than last year, as he is better acquainted with his congregation.

Miss Addie Clark, of the Groves community, spent Sunday with her mother at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wesley Price.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor and son, Paul, visited relatives in West Gastonia Sunday.

Mr. Homer McGinnas, of Charlotte, N. C., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McGinnas.

Misses Clara Moten and Fuchsia McGinnas spent Wednesday evening with relatives and friends in Clover, S. C.

Miss Fuchsia McGinnas accompanied Miss Clara Moten to her home in the Union section for the week-end.

Mr. H. D. Whitener, of West Gastonia, was the week-end guest of his cousin, Lester Whitener.



The Senior Epworth League will present a program Sunday evening, November 11th, that should be of interest to both young people and older people as well. A cordial invitation is extended to all the people of our community to be present for this program.

#### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Some one said in last week's Home Section that politics was the only subject being discussed about their place, and that is the way it has been here for months. This scribe is glad that it is settled and maybe we can hear some other subject that will be more interesting if not so important.

There was quite a bit of excitement in this part of town Friday when the East End School building caught on fire. The fire department was called out and the blaze extinguished before very much damage was done.

The ten-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Rollins died Saturday night after a short illness with membranous croup. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon and the body buried in the cemetery here.

Aunt Becky, tell the Bumble Bee of Gastonia that I am short on Grace church news this week. They held their regular services Sunday and Rev. Ellis Green, of Spindale, was a visitor. Tell him also that I will like him lots better when he gets to be a June Bug.

A revival meeting starts Sunday at the Second Baptist church. The pastor, Rev. W. N. Cook, will be assisted by the local preachers of the church, of which there are five. They are Revs. R. L. Chaney, Jr., R. R. Cook, C. E. McCraw, D. C. Wiley and W. F. Long.

A small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zollie Lail, of the Dilling Mill, died Friday morning and will be carried Saturday to Beam's Mill, where the funeral and burial will be Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Putnam and children, Boyd and Viola, attended the funeral and burial of George Warren, Jr., at Gastonia Friday.

Mr. Z. F. Cranford, superintendent at the Dilling Mill, was right sick a few days last week. He is some better but not able to be on his job all the time yet. Hope he will soon be well again.

There was a large number from here who went to Charlotte Sunday to see the big airplane. Mr. T. C. Bennett and Baxter Payseur were the only ones we heard of that had the nerve to take a ride in it.

Well, Aunt Becky, the dahlias are just about gone. There is just a few yet and I must tell you I got the prize at the Floral Fair here last week.

There have been hundreds of

people here this summer to see my flowers and I am sorry you could not be one of them. Some when you can.

POLLY.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Ragan Mill.

The services at Bethel Baptist church were well attended Sunday. Preaching at the morning and evening hour by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Baucom. There were six young ladies received into full fellowship of the church Sunday morning, having been baptized the preceding Sunday.

This church extends a hearty welcome to every one in the community.

Rev. Mr. Baucom and family were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sid Black Saturday. After supper was over quite a number of folks gathered and gave them a "severe" pounding but one that was appreciated. When they returned to their home they carried with them a number of good things to eat.

Mr. Clarence Tate, who has been in Detroit, Mich., for the past two months, has returned to his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Thornburg had as their guests Sunday, Messrs. J. L. and Zeb Thornburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kincaid announce the birth of a son, Joe Mack, on Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

There has been quite a bit of sickness in the community but everyone is improved at this writing.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Smyre Mills

A weiner roast was given by the Senior Epworth League of Smyre Methodist church, last Thursday evening, November 8th, at the cabin below the home of Miss Lucille Cox. After the hike over to Miss Cox's home, the weiners were thoroughly enjoyed. Jokes were given by Miss Gertrude Joy and a story was told by Miss Mary Robinson of the Ranlo School Faculty. Invited guests were Misses Pearl, Aileen and Elizabeth Cox, Ruth Oovertash and Messrs. Clarence Ridder and Gilbert Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fox and children of Clover, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dagenhart.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland were the guest Sunday afternoon of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Barrett, near Clover, S. C.

Miss Ethel Jenkins of West Gastonia was the week-end guest of Misses Evelyn and Louise Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Koon of Charlotte spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Koon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Short.

Mrs. T. A. Joy and daughter, Nettie Louise, were the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wyrick King of East Gastonia.

Mr. Cleo Faulkner of Charlotte, visited his mother, Mrs. W. J. Faulkner, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and son, spent the week-end with Mr. Vanpelt's mother, in Cramerton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Edison visited Mr. Edison's parents in Dallas, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Yates Smith and children, DeNorma and June, were the guests Monday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt.

#### HENDERSON, N. C.

##### Harriet Mill

I have not seen any news from the Harriett Mill village in some time, so please allow us just a little space.

Saturday at high noon the superintendents, overseers, second hands, section men, etc., gathered on the mill lawn and partook of a bounteous barbecue feast with all the accessories. All formality was left behind, everyone was friends together, chatting and laughing as one.

Mr. S. P. Cooper, president of the mills, Mr. J. D. Cooper, manager, and Mr. W. B. Harrison, bookkeeper, from the main office, also were present. As the men decided that you could not have anything without the women, the following were invited to serve the dinner: Mesdames G. E. Wilson, Florence Burnett, J. W. Cooper, Susie Inaco, Henry W. Tucker, and Misses Lector Davis, Doris Shearin and Lizzie Shearin. The ladies were glad indeed to help in anything for the betterment of our mills and village.

The following is a list of the men who keep our mills on the go: No. 2, card room, J. W. Day, overseer, Will Evans, second hand, with Tom Falkner as night overseer; spinning room, No. 2, J. E. Vernon, overseer, also of winding, with Henry W. Tucker, second hand, and Paul Insko and Isaac Falker, second hands in winding rooms; No. 3, L. Wilson, overseer card room, Richard Rose, spinner, Bennie Thomas, overseer carding on night time, Irving Lynch, spinner; No. 4, H. L. Fowler, overseer, with Norman Wilkerson, second hand of twister room, Johnnie Paul in reeler room and spool room. As I omitted the No. 2 spinning room on night time, let me add: Paul Hinsley, overseer, with Johnnie Varker as second hand.

Mr. J. W. Cooper is superintendent, with Mr. John D. Rose as assistant, Charlie Burnett and G. E. Wilson, mechanics and electricians.

They are all congenial men and are well liked by the people.



Another thing about our mills is a "Cleanliness" contest we put on every six weeks, the room that gets the highest average for the six weeks receiving a beautiful poster to permanently keep for the room. Of course every overseer is anxious that his room be the cleanest. Somebody said that it could not be done, but you come to the Harriet Mills and see how much "spit" you will find on the floor. The colored force is kept busy scouring the floor, removing the paper spit cups and replacing them with new ones. The writer believes that the No. 2 spinning room is the prettiest and cleanest in the South. Mr. Vernon is very proud of his room and workers, too.

White Memorial M. E. church was delighted to have Rev. R. G. Dawson sent back to them for another year. Mr. Dawson is a graduate student of Duke University and a man respected by every one in the village.

Last Sunday night Rev. Mr. Danner, of the Baptist church, brought several young men with him from Wake Forest College and put on a B. Y. P. U. demonstration. The audience was highly pleased with the program.

The Hi-League of White Memorial M. E. church gave a "tacky party" Friday night. Several prizes were given for the "tackiest" costume. The children enjoyed greatly having the Sunday school superintendent, Mr. M. T. Jessup, with them to help with the games, etc.

There's more interesting things I could write about our mills and villages, Aunt Becky, but I'm afraid you won't get all of this in.

A SPINNER.

#### ARLINGTON, S. C.

Arlington, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I must tell you some more about this place and its people, in this little country village nestling just far away enough from the noise and bustle of the larger places, where all is peaceful, and the sun shines most beautifully, on the nicely painted houses with the most wonderful flowers, and in sight of the majestic, old Blue Ridge Mountains one can see on a clear day grand old Glassy Mountain, with its great rock projecting, out in bold relief, and where most of our people here were born. The air from that direction is fine now but a little chilly, and gives one a good appetite to eat the home made pork sausage that this section is famous for.

Mr. J. R. Ballenger, manager of this mill, was over here last week and looked pleased, as he usually does, for he is a courteous gentleman and a friend to all, but was very busy as usual.

Mr. C. P. Tillotson, the office man and assistant secretary, was in attendance at the Textile Show in Greenville, and had much praise for the show and liked it very much.

Mr. H. E. Bates, the genial superintendent of this plant, has recently been over in Union county visiting his farm there. He was accompanied by his family. He has a large farm and, we suspect, has some turkeys coming on for the holidays later.

This place has some very fine Baptist people and I did not get to mention them in my last letter from here, but they are on the job and have some faithful members who love the work and all it stands for.

The Woman's Missionary Society will have a chicken supper on next Friday night, and as this is the writer's favorite meat, we expect to be there if possible.

Halloween was celebrated in the most up-to-date style at the Y. M. C. A. here recently with the assistance of the school teachers.

Mrs. H. C. Worley has returned from Chick Springs hospital where she underwent a successful operation.

Mr. J. T. Wood, of Lowell, N. C., has recently been visiting relatives here. He is a son-in-law of Superintendent Bates.

Mrs. Della Fletcher, postmistress here, has been visiting her sister in Pelzer.

Mr. J. T. Crain, a student from Furman University, Greenville, S. C., has been over to visit the home folks recently. His father is the master mechanic and chief electrician here.

Aunt Becky, you must come over and pay us a visit sometime soon, as we all will be glad to see you, and are making some preparations for a big Thanksgiving in this beautiful place.

TOMMIE.

#### COLUMBIA, TENN.

Columbia Cotton Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Following the banquet of the overseers at the Hotel Bethel, our superintendent, Mr. Combs, gave a banquet to the second hands and section men at Hotel Braizers, which was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Combs could not be present on account of a business meeting with the mill officials. At the table prayer was offered by Mr. H. A. Pinkinton, of the slasher room, for the continuance of brotherly love and co-operation, for by this motto in mind and spirit the mill has kept climbing to the top. After lunch the boys told of the struggles and dark hours they had in the start for the top, but this was a happy bunch now knowing that the company they are working for could compete with

other mills and producing 100 per cent each week. Now, I think all this group of men needs is the Textile Bulletin and the Home Section, for I have been wondering how much longer the good Lord was going to let you and Mr. Clark live to carry along your good work among the mill people—many, many years, I pray, for I enjoy your stories and the many letters from the other writers. I wish Mr. Mintz, of Gastonia, would write sometimes, also my friend, Battling Bolegs.

BILL.

#### CAROLEEN, N. C.

The Senior B. Y. P. U. gave a Halloween party in the dining room of the Caroleen Baptist church on Halloween night and the party was enjoyed by everyone present. There were about 40 young people present. The dining room was decorated for the occasion and everyone that entered was made to have a creepy feeling, because there was lots of ghosts and witches present and they played their parts well.

The many friends of Rev. Mr. Price, the pastor of the M. E. church, are glad to welcome him back to Caroleen for another year.

Rev. R. N. Childers has returned from Raleigh, N. C., where he has been conducting Sunday school training classes, and he reports great success in his work. We regret very much that he came back with the flu, but hope to see him out in a few days.

The Rev. E. G. Ledford, of Dallas, N. C., will conduct a revival meeting at the Caroleen Baptist church, beginning Sunday, the 18th. Mr. Ledford is an able preacher and we hope to have a good meeting.

Mr. C. H. Jackson motored to Lockhart, S. C., last Sunday.

The many friends of Miss Zula-bell Webb welcome her back to Caroleen.

Mr. Frank Edwards has returned from Batesburg, S. C., where he has been on business.

Lots of our people attended the Spartanburg County Fair.

The Y. W. A. Girls gave an interesting program Sunday night at the Baptist church. The title was "Now and Then." The playlet was taken from the Bible and it was enjoyed by all present. The characters were Mrs. H. R. Holland, leader of the Y. W. A., Miss Ruth Percy, Miss Alma Lockman, Mrs. Estell Hawkins, Miss Myrtle Mitchell, Mrs. Fay Bruce and Mrs. Robert Bland. The music was furnished by the choir of the young people's department and a special song by Mrs. Robert Bland and Mrs. Fay Bruce.

Aunt Becky, you should visit Caroleen. We are having lots of fresh meat around here since it began to frost.

TONY.



## For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

At last Paul whistled softly:

"So we did wake him up, I guess! But wonder what he's up to—that we are to wait for an invitation?" in a suspicious tone.

"Oh, he just can't entirely forgive us all at once, and doesn't want to see us in his present frame of mind," said Emily. "But it will all come out right in the end. God does answer prayer."

"I don't know," said Paula slowly. "Maybe Daddy's going to fix up things and doesn't want us to know."

"Oh, cut that," replied Paul, impatiently. "You're always trying to weave a romance around Dad. It's just as Mamma says, he doesn't want to see us yet."

The opening of the welfare building was a great event in the village and many of the city people attended. There were addresses by the mill officials, in which the people were told that the building with all its attending attractions—library, gymnasium, club rooms, game rooms, skating rink, swimming pools and the big auditorium, where twice-a-week a moving picture artist would entertain them—was for their benefit and pleasure exclusively. Prof. Adkins, the Y. M. C. A. secretary, and a couple of welfare ladies, gave an outline of their intended work and asked for hearty cooperation.

From the hearty and prolonged applause it was plainly evident that the people were appreciative. The big auditorium was packed, but the best of order prevailed. Good fellowship and brotherly love permeated the atmosphere.

As the audience was dismissed from the auditorium an invitation to visit every department was extended, and soon the happy crowd had spread over the entire building on a tour on investigation.

Emily took her place in the library and with beautiful tact and captivating grace, played the part of hostess in her department. Paul and Paula, standing back of their mother's desk with just their heads showing above, unconsciously started a guessing contest.

"Which is Which?" laughed Captain Smitherman, pointing to their roguish, dimpling faces, crowned by riotous brown curls—and the crowd commenced to guess, causing great amusement by their mistakes.

Paul and Paula, not the least abashed, entered the game with high glee and the merry laughter attracted the attention of visitors in the other departments, who came forward to investigate the cause of so much merriment, and soon the library was packed to its full capacity.

The twins tingling with pleasure whispered to their mother, who looked doubtful then spoke softly to Captain Smitherman, who stood at her side. His old face wreathed in smiles, and his fine old eyes sparkled appreciation; then Emily nodded assent to the twins, who disappeared through a window back of the desk and unknown to the

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## Nobody's Business

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### Suggestions for the Other Fellow.

If thou wouldst prosper, love thy competitor as thyself, but watch him.

Use your credit, but don't abuse it, and then you won't lose it.

But pay as you go, if you can, and if you can't—don't go till you must. If you have to cuss, sneeze twice first.

Don't buy a thing because it's cheap, but buy it when it's worth the money and you need it.

If you would keep your friend—don't borrow or lend, but help him to stay out of trouble. If you must gamble, be sure that you use your own money.

Count 2,000,000,000 before you take the first drink, and 5,000,000,000 before you take your second drink, and you'll never go home unfit to associate with your family.

There are worse things than smoking cigarettes, but it ain't good for boys or men—and it's terrible for girls and women. Women should avoid smoking if for no other purpose than to keep ashes from falling in the baby's eyes while it's dining at home.

For the sake of peace and harmony in the home, don't argue with your wife. Tears are too near the surface in the eyes of a woman, and a woman with watery eyes can't make good biscuit, and thus the quarrel continues.

Don't talk about your neighbor until you know that she knows nothing on you to tell, and then if you must talk—talk to her first. Old Lady Gossip has 10 tongues, 20 ears, 40 pair wings, and 50 sets of fleet feet.

Practice what you preach if you preach a decent doctrine, but if you don't, you'd better quit preaching. Sweep around your own door, then stop sweeping, and lend your broom to the family next door that needs it.

Pay your pastor and listen to him. Attend church, even tho you are deaf. Sit up near the pulpit so's strangers will know that you are a member of that church, and save the back seats for sinners.

OZARK, ALA.

Dale Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running full time day and night and we have plenty of good help. Mr. J. L. Chinnell is our superintendent and well thought of by everybody.

Mr. G. D. Hunsinger and Mr. E. H. Greel are the shop overseers.

Mr. Grady Gamble and Mr. M. A. Green are the overseers of spinning and Mr. G. D. aulk is cloth room overseer.

crowd, slipped away. In a few moments a voice called:

"Where are the twins? We want the twins again!"

"They'll show up presently," smiled Emily, and sure enough just at that moment their smiling faces peeped up over the desk.

"Paul!" "Paula!" "That's the girl to the left!" "No, that's Paul!" were the exclamations.

"Say! A prize for the one who guesses. A kiss from Miss Paula if I guess her!" cried a young man from town, deeply smitten with the young girl's beauty. Emily's eyes snapped and her lips came together in a firm line. She glanced apprehensively toward the twins, peeped around the desk, then smiled.

"Sure thing, Mr. Smarty!" called Paul and Paula in concert. "Go ahead! Guess!" They dared him.

"The one to the right. Meet me half way, Miss Paula, —I know my heart hasn't deceived me!" laughed the young man going forward. The "one to the right" stepped out—and a roar of laughter went up at the young man's expense.

"Your heart must be in the wrong place, Fred!" called a voice, and Fred Elliott smilingly bowed, acknowledging his mistake. Emily drew a deep breath of relief. For once, she was glad to see Paula wearing pants. She didn't like the admiring glances of the young man from town, directed toward her innocent child and a vague sense of uneasiness made her shudder. Ducking behind the desk, changing in a few seconds, pants for skirts, or skirts for pants, Paul and Paula had lots of fun.

"Step out together once more, and we'll try again," suggested one. And now, both in female attire, the twins stepped out amid mighty applause. Soon after, called out again, they stepped out holding hands and bowing gracefully—both in male attire and Fred Elliott suspected that he had been tricked, though to save his life he could not decide which was which.

"Go home, now, children," whispered Emily. "Everything is over and I'll be there presently." Marching deliberately and unembarrassed through the crowd, blushing, bowing and smiling acknowledgment of compliments, the twins passed out.

Emily looked after them lovingly, and in some trepidation. She was amazed at their exuberant spirits and perfect self-control. She knew, too, that they had made a favorable impression and would be general favorites; and her heart thrilled with pleasure.

Tuesday, The Times devoted a whole column on the front page to a brilliant account of the welfare building and entertainment, wherein the twins were given a great ovation and declared to be "born for the stage."

Emily smiled a bit uneasily. How would the twins be affected by such praise? Would it be good for them? She watched and listened when Paul found and read the article to Paula, and was pleased to note that it did not seem to make them vain. Paul spoke a little sarcastically:

"In the papers again!" he said. Then he laughed. "But wouldn't you have been in a pickle, Paula, if you hadn't



been in my britches when that fresh guy wanted to kiss you?"

"I knew I was safe," smiled Paula. "And you can bet your life I'll wear short hair, and fly for the protection of your britches till the very day you sprout a mustache. I always wanted to be a boy and I can't see why the Lord made me into a girl," with a charming pout.

"He knew I'd rather have a sister," replied Paul gallantly and Emily clapped her hands:

"Bravo! Paul, that was beautiful," she cried. She had intended chiding Paula about donning male attire before all those people, but that would be to acknowledge her more than a child. She had watched keenly for some evidence of self-consciousness on the girl's part but found only childish innocence; so, she said nothing.

Emily enjoyed her work, and soon became familiar with all her duties. Her hours were from nine to twelve, three to five and seven to nine. The twins were getting along nicely at school and always when they reached home at 3:30 they carried their books and joined their mother in the library, where, when not otherwise engaged, she studied with them. They usually had their lessons ready for the next day before time for supper, and from seven to nine was spent in recreation in the welfare building.

Paula devoted one evening each week to domestic science, which she declared great fun; she played basket ball and volley ball, learned to swim, skate and "do gymnastics"; while Paul took great delight in ninepins, swimming, skating and various other healthful indoor sports; and both were improving wonderfully and growing rapidly under scientific leadership.

Sam had sent the promised check October the 10th, but no message; and Emily wondered. Neither she nor the twins had seen him; their invitations to him had been ignored, and it was now November.

Old Bloss seemed to thrive under the change, too, and graciously yielded large quantities of rich milk. Emily soon found sickly children and feeble old people to whom she gave all the milk she did not need at home, and her kind ministrations to the afflicted gave her the name of "Ministering Angel."

Paul did all the milking and got in wood and coal. Paula and Emily divided the housework, taking it turn-about, in order that Paula might learn. Sometimes Paul insisted on helping to cook, and he could poach eggs beautifully. Their housekeeping was a "jolly lark" from beginning to end, he declared.

"Wouldn't you hate to be slopping round on the farm this winter?" the children would often ask their mother, to which she would always agree.

But Emily was not altogether happy. The thought of Sam and how lonely he must be these long winter evenings, intruded on her brightest hours. If he could only read! She chafed under his long silence, and persistent absence. It was strange, she thought, that he neither accepted her invitations nor invited her and the children home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Faulk's baby has been very ill but is recovering rapidly.

Mrs. Addie Andrews has been sick but is better now.

Mrs. E. H. Creel's mother, Mrs. Forster, has been visiting her for some time but has returned to her home in Albany, Ga.

Rev. R. Judahy delivered a good sermon Sunday night and was enjoyed by all who attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Faulkerberry, of Geneva, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Green Sunday.

Mrs. W. V. Yon spent the week-end with her mother in Dothan.

Aunt Becky, if you ever have the pleasure of coming to Ozark, we would be glad for you to come around and see our village. We will do our best to show you a good time.

GRAY BROWN EYES.

#### ALICEVILLE, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I guess I had better let you know what we are doing. Cotton is being run through now and has reached the spinning frame. We hope to be able to hear them humming before long.

Our little village has begun to look home-like now. The people are putting out flowers for early blooming next spring.

Mr. Roberts, our general superintendent from Birmingham, was with us on Tuesday of this week. We are always glad to have him.

Mrs. W. E. Rambow and Mrs. J. B. Wingard spent Tuesday in Columbus, Miss., shopping.

We welcome Mr. and Mrs. Griffin to our little village. We are glad to have good people with us. Mr. Griffin has charge of the carding and spinning.

Mr. W. E. Rambow and Mr. Griffin have installed a Radiola 18 in their homes. We are glad we can all go and hear good music.

Mr. J. B. Wingard and Mr. Lacy McCaa went squirrel hunting and bagged six each, so they had fried squirrel and stewed squirrel and probably baked, too.

MOSQUITO.

#### BANNING, GA.

We are still running full time day and night with plenty of good help; also have plenty of nice cool weather.

The owner of our mill, Mr. Poncet Davis, of Akron, Ohio, paid us a visit last week. Mr. Davis was recently married and wore a winning smile. While here our plant was in tip-top condition and his remarks about the conditions were very satisfactory to our loyal vice-president, Mr. D. L. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Sosebee and children spent last week-end in Atlanta.

A bunch of our singers attended the singing at McIntosh Mills, near Newnan, Friday night. Our singing class was visited last Sunday evening with singers from all parts near here. Glad to have them all. Come again.

The pie supper which was put on two weeks ago by our P. T. A. was a real success, if it was a deary night. Banning never fails to carry out its plans. Those who did not attend this pie supper will never know what fun they missed. Aunt Zeb laughed until she shook off about 40 pounds of surplus fat. She is now down somewhere around 240 or 250. Yes, she is rather thin now.

In our Sunday school this report was made



by Mr. D. L. Rice: Work will begin at once on our church and school building to build an annex to accommodate our Sunday school classes. This school is growing so that we have not sufficient room. It is mighty nice of Mr. Rice to do this for us. Mr. Rice is a regular attendant of our Sunday school and knows how bad we need this extra room.

Plans will start this week to arrange for our Christmas tree and to get up our program. Aunt Becky, I will tell old Santa to be sure and remember you, for I believe you are deserving and I am quite sure others believe as I do.

UNCLE ZEB.

### CHEROKEE FALLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

What a delightful pleasure it was to meet you and some of our cousins at the Textile Show! Wish every one of them could have been there. The dinner was delicious. Yum! yum! Makes me hungry thinking about it. I surely enjoyed the interesting talks made by each one. And isn't Mr. Hollis a 'scream'? You couldn't be blue when he's around, I'm sure. And Gee McGee! I sure meant to try to remember every word he said, but oh, my! I couldn't. Hello, Jack, Sunshine, Bluebird, Billy Joe and all those others. I can't remember them all but anyway I fell in love with them all. (Yes, I'll include the men, too.)

Our mill is still running along fine with a fine bunch of men. And, too, we can boast of one of the healthiest little towns in the State.

A revival meeting will start at our Baptist church next week. We will have a preacher from Spartanburg with us all the week.

The Boosters Club of about 40 members enjoyed an oyster supper in the basement of the church Tuesday night.

Aunt Becky, you should be here some Tuesday night and attend our Mothers Club. We have decided to make a community chest, such as bed linen, gowns, night shirts and all the things needed for the sick in that line. These things will be kept at the community house for the need of anyone in the village.

Our community workers, Miss Hall and Miss Dunn, have charge of this club, as well as the Working Girls Club, the Busy Bee Club and the kindergarten. Wish you could meet these two ladies. I am sure you would love them.

Miss Thelma Jewell, daughter of Superintendent and Mrs. Jewell, who is student at Wingate (N. C.) College, is spending the weekend at home.

Mr. R. W. Stepp and family, accompanied by Mr. Hoyle McDaniel, motored to Asheville, N. C., last Sunday.

Little Charles Beam celebrated his tenth birthday Thursday by inviting several of his friends for a party. After several delightful games, delicious ice cream and cake were served.

Aunt Becky, don't let me forget to tell you that last Sunday we heard there was a monoplane in Spartanburg, so we decided to go over to see it. Mr. J. L. Jewell and family, Mr. C. F. Grant and Mr. D. A. Patterson also went. After we got there we decided to take a flight over Spartanburg. I think that was the most excitement since the day we went to the preacher's house to get married.

POLLY ANNA.

Yet she didn't want to go. She'd be glad never to see home or Sam again. But to be absolutely ignored, treated with such indifference, was galling. Try as she would, she could not solve the problem. Oh, if she could see Aunt Mandy! Well, why not? Why couldn't she drive over to the farm some night, and under cover of darkness, visit Aunt Mandy and see what she could learn? But this was too foreign to her proud, straightforward nature, and Emily scorned the temptation.

There were great preparations for a village fair to be held November 8th and premiums were offered for flowers, garden produce, canned goods, culinary exhibits, fancy work, etc. Emily, to help in the display, had placed on exhibit two jars each, of sweet peach pickles, pear and peach preserves, beans, corn and tomatoes—twelve jars in all. Paula who was deeply interested in domestic science, contributed a splendid collection of bread, salads, pickles, dainty sandwiches and cake.

"And what can I do?" grumbled Paul. "That's just the way—there's nothing for a boy!" Emily looked up and smiled at his rueful countenance.

"How about a pound of butter, fixed in tiny individual fancy shapes? You are a pretty clever artist with those fancy butter paddles, and I imagine few have seen such work as they turn out, when you handle them. And, as you care for all the milk, it is perfectly right and proper for you to put the butter on exhibit."

Paul's eyes sparkled: "Good!" he cried. "And that will add to the attraction of Paula's table, too." When he had finished his task, rolling and patting tiny cakes which when finished looked like fancy candy, heaped on a pretty glass dish, there was nothing on exhibit that looked more tempting.

The day came at last. The whole community had worked together in earnest, striving to make this the best fair in the history of such undertakings.

The community spirit, developing under the leadership of Prof. James L. Carmen, State Demonstrator for cotton mill communities, was attracting attention and interest from many quarters. Farmers and retail grocers were beginning to feel the results of his teachings. Mill people, wherever the wonderful Carmen gained their interest and co-operation, were not buying so much country produce or canned goods; villages which heretofore had been the dumping ground for tin cans and unsightly weed patches, were now conspicuously clean and sanitary; and mill officials glad to lend assistance to every enterprise that would create a healthful community spirit heartily stood by Prof. Carmen and encouraged his efforts. Back lots were turned into lovely gardens, and back yards bloomed as beautifully with flowers as did the front.

People cooked their own home-grown vegetables and canned the surplus. The girls and boys were deeply interested in tomato clubs and instead of loafing on the streets were learning agricultural lessons of inestimable value.

(Continued Next Week)